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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY AND MONEY AT COST.

R. B. HASSELL.

Arena, Boston, August.

A POLITICAL revolution is in progress, and has attained such proportions as to command attention and repay study. The magnitude of the movement and the definiteness of its aims are not understood and appreciated by those who live far from its field of operations. The reader is asked to lay aside preconceived notions, and consider observations made at short range by one whose information is gleaned, not from partisan newspapers, but from the field of action.

Scarcely twelve months have passed since the birth of the party—one political campaign. An organization has been perfected which carries upon its rolls 1,200,000 voters; and an *esprit de corps* has been created which is worthy of comparison with the enthusiasm of the old parties. It has elected two United States Senators and many Representatives. Its vic-

tories have been won in the strongholds of the hitherto dominant party, overcoming in one instance an adverse State majority of 80,000. An army of lecturers, mostly well-equipped is in the field. About a thousand newspapers have been established in the interest of the movement. A national bureau of information keeps a large force of clerks constantly busy. Under the direction of the committee on organization, State after State is being organized; and the prophecy is freely made that before fall an efficient branch of the central body will be established in nearly every hamlet in the nation.

The people of the East will never understand the merit and magnitude of the present political movement until they give the farmer credit for intelligence of a superior order. He is no longer the easy prey of demagogues as in the past. To overcome an eighty thousand majority has required patriotism, common sense, and a Spartan-like heroism. The farmers are going to a school where imagination is given small play, and facts are studied without party coloring. The farmer is bound to look at things from the point of view of the poor man rather than from that of the corporation or money-lender. These have had the thought and service of our statesmen for years past. As a consequence the account between the rich and the poor is in an abnormal condition.

The Sub-Treasury Bill and plan for loaning money on real estate, are intended to afford immediate relief to the farmer; but he believes that they would result in great advantage to the whole business world. Condemnation of his plans comes with bad grace from the men who are supporting a financial system which delivers the money of the country over to the few, and trusts them to distribute it among the many. His plan may have the same selfish ear-marks, but they are not so deep. We have been trusting a few men to distribute the currency of the nation, and have made it extremely profitable for them to do so. The farmer asks that this trust be now transferred to the many, and gives assurances that this will so diffuse currency that competition will keep interest at a rate where labor can live and prosper. Where the farmer has money, the tradesmen of his market town have money, and industries of all kinds thrive. It is for this reason that the citizens' alliances and labor unions unite with the farmers in the independent movement, and herein lies its strength.

One of the chief recommendations of the Independent platform to the voters of the West, was its brevity and definiteness: refreshing qualities after the accustomed platitudes and straddles of the old parties. Most of the Independent county and State platforms could be summed up under three heads: money, transportation, land. They declare in favor of a full legal-tender currency, to come direct from the Government to the people, in volume sufficient to meet the demands of business; the Government ownership and control of railroads and homes for the American millions. The main planks were summarized in the flaring posters which announced the great rallies of the party last fall. "Money at Cost! Transportation at Cost!" These were the lines which everywhere caught the public eye, and drew the crowds; and these two expressions have awakened echoes that will reverberate until our ideas of finance and transportation are quite revolutionized.

"Money at Cost" with the farmers' party means but one thing—a declaration of war against the present piratical system. It is the expression of a sentiment and conviction which have grown up in the minds of the producing and laboring classes of the country, out of a deep sense of the injury done them during the past quarter of a century, and a pretty clear conception of the nature of money and the duty of the Government.

In the Independent doctrine of finance, three ideas are most

prominent: First, a desire that the Government supersede avaricious man and blind nature in the creation and distribution of money, in order that money may be a stable, purchasing power. Second, a determination that money shall no longer be a commodity to be bought, and sold, and manipulated, a leech upon labor in the hands of the few, but that it shall be a convenience of trade, accessible to the many at first cost. Third, a demand that the misnamed national bank system of the present shall have its spirit of greediness exorcised so that it may hereafter serve the people instead of its management. Are these ideas indefinite? Do they not mean "money at cost?"

The reasons for the farmers' fixed determination to change the financial system of the country are: That the average profits of business enterprises do not exceed three per cent.; and money loaning at six and seven per cent. of necessity congests the wealth of the nation; that eighty cents' worth of silver, or a cent's worth of paper, stamped by the Government as a dollar, buys as much for him in the markets of the country as a gold dollar; that it is easier for him to pay his debts when money is plentiful; that the paper-demand notes of '62, a full legal tender, stood at par with gold; that a contraction of currency has preceded every financial panic in the history of the country; that prosperity for the laborer, the producer, and the debt-payer has always accompanied currency expansion; that the farmers' products have been refused a market within a year because there was not money to handle them; that present rates of interest consume him; and that, on good security, he is obliged to pay exorbitant rates for money and in many cases is refused it.

The last word has not been spoken upon the financial question; and every citizen should give courteous attention to the new voices that come to us from the West, and be careful that his decision, on the whole matter, is not influenced by his position as one of the creditors of the land.

DUTIES OF THE IRISH-AMERICAN CATHOLIC CITIZEN.

JAMES RILEY.

Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, August.

HE who looks into his own soul, and beholds the secret springs which dominate individual action, is a philosopher. Through himself he sees all men, and knows why, and by what means governments exist. The average citizen has neither time, inclination, nor education for this. Generally, and without much thought, he votes as his friends do, or as his father and grandfathers did.

In this country, where all men are equal, and where the rival forces for ascendancy are virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, as opposed to corruption, avarice, and race and religious prejudice, it is of paramount importance that the Irish-Catholic should know his rights and feel his responsibilities. Understood in the sense of the word caucus, he does know his rights, and sometimes with a vengeance. But does he understand his duties? Is he not more desirous of victory than justice? Present estrangement between Catholic and Protestant is not of the Irishman's making. By years of political proscription the dominant race, to the manner born, taught the Irishman his rights by heaping upon him wrongs—giving him the ballot, but by the ballot keeping him from office, until force of numbers carried office to the Irish-Catholic, resulting to-day in primaries of the Democratic stamp in some places where not an American Protestant is present, except he be a candidate for office. This is not good citizenship; but shows a vital weakness in the mainspring of the State.

That the Irish-Catholic citizen has seen his darkest days politically none will deny. City ordinance and State law have been vainly invoked to stay his supremacy. Born politician

that he is, each barricade to his rights he welcomes to annihilate. It is here the danger lies. Is he prepared for the great responsibility thrust upon him? By the pernicious narrow-mindedness of the American Democrat, who now holds aloof if he be not in the majority, the Irishman, when his numbers mark the majority, constitutes in localities the Democratic party. It is for him, on such occasion, to show moderation, to return justice for injustice, to elect the best man for office regardless of race, religion, or condition. I have used the terms American Democrat, and Irish-American Catholic citizen; but they are both hateful misnomers, unknown to political ethics. For this the Irish-Catholic is not responsible. They were brought into being by the native citizen, whose fears and prejudices were stronger than his intelligence and love of common justice.

But now that the Catholic Irishman is coming to the front will he, like his predecessor, forget justice in bigotry? Let it rather be hoped that he will initiate a new era, where race will be forgotten, the religious thought of all will be respected, and virtue and ability will be the requisites for office. To do this the Irish-Catholic citizen must rise above himself. He must know the Constitution under which he lives, forget the local, petty feuds by which he himself is divided, and, after making his power felt in the body politic, withdraw, in a measure, from the political atmosphere which now surrounds him; and instead of looking to the paltry offices now within his reach, broaden his ambition, enlarge his individuality, and in the advice of Iago, put money in his pocket, *i. e.*, acquire wealth. In this way alone will he become a power in the community. Already we see other races taking the occupations of menial labor it was once thought only an Irishman should fill. Every continental steamer leaving its hive of humanity upon a New York or Boston dock but lifts the Irishman to a higher plane if he is true to himself. Those uneducated minds and unskilled hands may be made useful to him as his father or grandfather were made useful to the native American.

If he becomes a reading, thinking, industrious race as his forefathers were religious, patriotic, and honest, the place of the Irish-Catholic citizen will be so high in the social structure that the term itself will be forgotten by him who made the distinction, and the truer title, American citizen, will cover an ancient race, who forget not to kneel at the altars of their fathers.

THE REFORM OF THE SENATE.

WENDELL P. GARRISON.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, July.

IT might plausibly be maintained that the United States Senate is the most corrupting element in our national political system. This is not because it has become, as is sometimes alleged, a club of millionaires. Such a consummation would not have displeased certain of the framers of the Constitution. General Pinckney opposed the payment of salaries to Senators on the ground that their branch "was meant to represent the wealth of the country," and that in the absence of salaries, "the wealthy alone would undertake the service." Franklin seconded his motion. George Mason would have annexed a property qualification since "one important object in constituting the Senate was to secure the rights of property." Their views did not prevail, but the millionaires have arrived, and make no scruple about drawing their salaries. They are consequences of the mode of electing Senators established by the Constitution, and a part of the general demoralization ascribable to the same cause.

Notoriously the Senate was the great stumbling-block, almost the *crux*—in the constitutional settlement.

No contemporary, so far as I can determine, anticipated the precise evil which has brought us to our present pass, and which is touched upon all too lightly by Mr. Bryce in the

Chapter on the Senate in his *American Commonwealth*. After quoting Hamilton in the *Federalist* as saying that the Senate would furnish "a convenient link" between the Federal and State systems, Mr. Bryce remarks (the italics are mine):—

"In one respect this connection is no unmixed benefit, for it has helped to make the national parties powerful, and their strife intense, in these last-named bodies. *Every vote in the Senate is so important to the great parties that they are forced to struggle for ascendancy in each of the State legislatures by whom the Senators are elected.*"

In other words, the Constitution from the beginning insured the coincidence of State with Federal party lines. This, it may be admitted, tended irresistibly to the consolidation of the country, but it had the mischievous effect of prolonging the term of party existence, producing artificial divisions in local matters; making party fealty, and not honesty or patriotism, the credential of office-holding at every degree of the scale, whether State or Federal; and so leading to the steady deterioration of the personnel of State legislatures, the growth of machine rule, the purchasability of Senatorships, and the decline of the Federal Senate to what we now see it—in large measure a medley of millionaires, "bosses," and the representatives of selfish interests.

One who examines the subject closely in search of a remedy short of an amendment to the Constitution, will fix upon the abrogation of the existing statute regulating the election of Senators, and propose either the substitution of a new law, or the relegation to the several States of the control of the whole matter.

Let us, then, suppose the States free to give to the people the power of nominating, at the proper general election, candidates for the approaching Senatorial vacancy. Suppose that these nominations were reached as now under the ballot-reform laws; the State printing on the official ballot the names of such as had a certain group of petitioners behind them (say three to five thousand). Then let the popular instruction to the Legislature be to choose from among the five to ten highest of these, and let the legislative voting take place in joint convention, by the Australian system, each member to vote on the first ballot for three on the list; on the second, for one (or two, as the case may be) out of the three highest as determined by the first ballot.

A man fit to be Senator would have a decided prestige when proposed in this manner as against the product of intrigue and jobbery. Such men would tend to multiply in the popular nominations, inasmuch as they could allow their names to be used without loss of self-respect, and with no obligation to work in their own behalf.

To head off the machine, to give back to the people the right of nomination as well as of election, to restore to the State Legislatures their State-ward-looking character and duties, to divorce, so far as is possible, National from State politics, to fill the Federal Senate with men whose prime qualifications are unpartisan, and whose election is spontaneous, to pave the way for the reëtrance into politics of the cultivated classes to whom it has become abhorrent,—all this may be accomplished by making the choice of the United States Senator uncertain to such a degree that no political rewards can be promised or obtained in connection with it. Let the people nominate, let the Legislature choose within limits. It is time that the States should ask to have their freedom restored to them, and take the penalty of going unrepresented so long as they cannot agree upon a candidate. We might then introduce by degrees the combination of popular nomination and secret balloting above described, and trust to a steady if slow amelioration of the whole tone of our politics, a decline in the persistence of parties, a falling-off in party management, the emancipation of the State Legislatures, and the reformation of the Federal Senate.

THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR ITALY OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

L. VACHER.

L'Economiste Français, Paris, July 4.

THE deplorable war of tariffs which began unexpectedly three years ago between Italy and France was not an accidental economic phenomenon coming like lightning from a clear sky. The war was the result of the political ideas which had inspired the Triple Alliance. This is a fact which no one denies, save, perhaps, the *diplomates* who pushed to a rupture the economical relations between the two countries.

Let us briefly recall that the general Italian tariff of July 14, 1887, made an increase of 45 per cent. in the duties on certain classes of merchandise. Some days later, as an inevitable answer to this increase, it was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris to authorize the French Government to impose on products of Italian origin on their entering France, a duty of the same amount as that imposed on French products by the new Italian tariff.

The French Government, upon the suggestion of the Chamber, requested a prolongation of the treaty of commerce of 1881, in order to give time to negotiate and bring about an amicable solution of the difficulty which would be satisfactory to both countries. Not only did the Italian Government refuse the request, but in February, 1888, made a new tariff with increased duties, the duty on oils, for example, being raised from four francs to 200 francs the 100 kilos (about 26,400 gallons). What was the result?

Italy, which before this tariff exported to France each year from 1886 to 1887, on an average, 400,000,000 francs' worth of merchandise, saw its exportations to France fall to 181,000,000 francs in 1888, to 133,000,000 francs in 1889. We have not yet the figures for 1890, but the probabilities are that in that year Italy's exports to France amounted to less than 100,000,000 francs. An opinion as to the amount can be formed from the trade in wines, of which the figures for 1890 have been made public. In 1887 Italy exported to France about 250,000 tuns of wine; in 1888 the exportation was less than 100,000 tuns; in 1889 less than 10,000 tuns; in 1890 about 1,800 tuns.

As regards wine, the diminution of trade with France has been the ruin of some Italian provinces. In Sicily and La Pouille, which produce, on an average, 550,000 tuns of wine a year—the third of the entire Italian production—the price has fallen to from five to three francs for twenty-seven gallons. Thus the *diplomates* of the Triple Alliance thought they would do France a good turn, but it is Italy which has suffered; and the mistake they have made it will not be easy to correct. As we have need of alcoholic wines to fortify our light wines, we have had to go elsewhere. Spain has taken the place of Italy, and every year the relations of Spain towards France in that respect are becoming more firmly established. In 1888 Spain furnished us with from 450,000 to 555,000 tuns of wine, in 1889 with 800,000 tuns, and in 1890 the figure exceeded, it is said, 900,000 tuns, representing more than \$60,000,000.

If Italy has gained but meagre advantages by signing the treaty of 1884, there is a country which has lost nothing and that is Germany, of which the exports to Italy have doubled in a few years. These exports amounted to from fourteen to sixteen million dollars before the treaty was made; in 1889 they reached the figure of more than thirty-one million dollars. The worst part of the matter was that for a time the German exports to Italy threatened to ruin in the latter country the manufacture of alcohols, which is one of the most important manufactures of the northern Italian provinces. The danger, however, was perceived in time, and Italy, in 1888, put a protective duty on imported alcohols.

It has been said that Italy has had some compensation by the increase of its exports to Germany. That is so, but the increase is far from compensating for the French market. Italy

exported to Germany seventeen million dollars' worth of merchandise in 1888, and nineteen million dollars' worth in 1889; but Italian exports to France sometimes exceeded eighty million dollars.

There has been one very grave result of the economic situation brought about by Italy's accession to the Triple Alliance. Permanent emigration, that is emigration with an intention of expatriation, has reached such proportions in Italy during the last few years, that Signor Crispi, as Minister of the Interior, took severe measures to check the movement. These measures have had no result, save to cause emigrants to cross the Italian frontier in order to embark at Marseilles, thus depriving the Italian steamship companies of a considerable amount of passage money. The number of emigrants from Italy in 1887, was 127,000, and in 1888 amounted to 195,993. The emigration somewhat diminished in 1889, when it was but 113,093. The sole cause of the diminution, however, was that the emigrant is so wretchedly poor that he cannot raise the means wherewith to expatriate himself.

A significant detail, which is furnished by the statistics of the kingdom, is that the country parts furnish the enormous proportion of 70 out of every 100 emigrants. Everywhere else, it is principally the workmen of the towns who emigrate; in Italy, it is the countrymen. An English consular report, dated at Rome, 1889, shows that this extraordinary current of emigration is caused by the misery in the agricultural parts, the want of work in the towns, the depreciation in price of agricultural products. Emigration is a symptom which a vigilant government ought not to neglect.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATION.

A. RAEDER.

Skilling Magazine, Christiania, No. 24, 1891.

IN 1883 the first steps were taken to unite the British Colonies in Australia. A Federal Council was organized, but its powers were very limited, and its position too indefinite. It would probably never have attained any standing, and came to its natural death by the refusal of New Zealand and New South Wales to join in it. It was James Service, of Victoria, who was mainly instrumental in its organization.

But this experiment opened the eyes of the Australians, causing renewed studies and efforts, and these lately, in the direction of the Constitutions of the United States and Canada. The leader has been the Prime Minister of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes. In February last he gathered in Melbourne a Federal Conference of delegates from all the Australian Colonies. This conference determined to elect a Federal Convention, to meet in Sidney in March, to frame a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia. The convention met in due time, and was made up of all the Prime Ministers from the Colonies, and all the leaders of the opposition, thus, before hand, securing the passage of its Bill. Sir Henry Parkes naturally presided, and presented, together with the Minister of Finance of New South Wales, MacMillan, a draft of a Constitution, which was almost unanimously accepted in all its details. New Zealand alone decided "to watch and wait."

The Constitution determines upon the name Commonwealth of Australia for the union, which, if all the Colonies come into it, will consist of seven States—New South Wales, with about 900,000 inhabitants; Victoria, with 1,000,000; South Australia, with 350,000; Queensland, with 250,000; West Australia, with 40,000; Tasmania, with 150,000, and New Zealand, with 500,000. The federal government shall consist of a Governor-General, appointed by the British Crown; his power is almost that of the President of the United States; his ministry is responsible to the people through their representatives. The House of Representatives consists of two Chambers, a Senate of 56 members, 8 from each State, and a House of 108 members, elected

one for each 30,000 people. The two Chambers have equal powers, excepting in economic legislation; the Senate can only approve or reject the resolutions of the other Chamber in such matters, but cannot alter the proposed law. The Senate is much like that of the United States, but without its executive functions. The Constitution further prescribes one Supreme Court for all the States, with appeal to the Crown, though this latter point is yet doubtful, and one custom house for all the States, with free interstate communication. The Commonwealth is to have its own army and navy. The American idea of the individual independence in internal affairs, of each State joining the union, has been well carried out.

As will be seen, the connection with the mother land is only through the Governor-General, appointed by the Crown. The feeling of autonomy is certainly present; it can be heard distinctly in the utterances of James Munro, Prime Minister of Victoria, who, at a public meeting in Melbourne, expressed himself thus: "We shall be able to defend ourselves, and make our voice heard in the Parliaments of the nations; we shall be able to say to the Queen and the British Parliament: "In the hour of need we shall be able to stand by you, and not be a hindrance. We are as loyal to-day as free citizens, as when we were citizens of the British Isles."

IS IMPERIAL FEDERATION A CHIMERA?

WILLIAM LOBBAN.

Westminster Review, London, July.

FEDERATION, from the writer's point of view, appeals to some deeper principles than expediency or profit. A *fœdus pacificum*, or permanent congress of nations, is essential in order to adjust and to protect, within proper limits, the antagonistic efforts of individual States to attain their own perfect liberty. The logical alternative to an all-embracing cosmopolitan institution of this kind, must be the complete separation of States, absolute individual State freedom, a conception which is disavowed by the human mind, and practically refuted by the fact of our co-existence. Applying this doctrine to the inter-relations of the different parts of the Queen's dominions, we readily arrive at two important conclusions. These are (1) that in the present circumstances the conditions for a true Federation in the case of the British Empire do not exist; the various Colonies and the mother country are not equally "States," not equally sovereign, not equally recognized members of the international community; (2) that the recommendation to let the Colonies secede at once and in a friendly manner is opposed alike to national sentiment and abstract reason. Some considerations in support of these two propositions may be of interest at the present moment.

The Colonies are, according to the letter of the Constitution, dependent bodies, not Sovereign States. They have never legally possessed full State rights in the same way that Massachusetts or Virginia had independent sovereign powers at the conclusion of the War of Independence. They rather resemble municipalities on a great scale. Lord Thring, a high constitutional authority, says:

The British Constitution always has delegated down certain specific rights to subjects of the Crown living in the Colonies, but it has never renounced its right to legislate for all parts of the realm, and the supremacy of the Three Estates has never been lost sight of in dealing with the Colonies.

It remains also theoretically true that the whole foreign policy rests with the Crown. The very term colony implies dependence: the duty of allegiance is not lost by the subject removing from the mother country. Our Colonies, even those of them that enjoy the largest measure of autonomy, are, therefore, dependent bodies granted more or less ample powers and rights by the older dominant authority.

True Federation is a voluntary union of independent States, which retain some powers, and delegate up other powers to a certain central authority of their own creation. It is a compromise suited only for certain conditions of national life, and

it should always be a step in advance, a principle of union, not of disunion. It is, therefore, out of place where a more thoroughgoing, although perhaps mischievous union already exists. The proposal to federate the British Empire involves immense and sudden Constitutional changes, such for example, as that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should be limited to the fullest power of insular self-government. Will Great Britain consent to such a limitation? Herein lies a fundamental objection to the doctrine of Imperial Federation if by the term is meant any known federal system of government.

Must we then surrender the federal ideal as wholly inapplicable to the conditions of our co-existence with the Colonies? The maintenance for an indefinite period of existing relations is absolutely impossible, and would not be expedient if it were possible. It is, indeed, no less chimerical than the notion of straightway consolidating by a fiat of the Legislature all the scattered portions of the Empire into an homogeneous simple State.

If the constitutional tie between England and the Colonies is to be peacefully removed, it can only be with the consent of the interested communities. There is at present no such consent. Great Britain is not yet prepared, nor are the Colonies able to strike off the links of interconnection. Moreover, Federation, properly so called, unless it is a unifying force, is as useless as a rope of sand. Why, then, may not the present theoretical connection be maintained? Our immediate object should be to become acquainted with each other's true interests, to the end that those interests which apparently conflict may be adjusted. So may we best prepare ourselves for a true Federation in the future. Inasmuch as allegiance to the Crown is the most deep-seated principle in modern colonization, it seems incumbent on us to foster that allegiance in the Colonies. This might be done by the conferring of honors and distinctions without reserve upon Colonials of eminence. Next, the Crown might summon an "Imperial Council," a sort of Curia Regis revived and quickened, thoroughly representative of every portion of the realm, but with no direct political powers. The object would be to perfect mutual understanding between the various portions of the realm, and it would be advantageous to have the Sovereign preside over the deliberations of this body. In time the Parliament of the United Kingdom would probably decide on abandoning the political nexus with the Colonial Governments, and Colonial opinion would coincide. With these Sovereign States thus independent, true scientific Federation would be possible. For the abandoned tie of allegiance to the Crown would be substituted allegiance to the race. This subjective feeling would be taken as the basis of a new Confederation of the Anglo-Saxon race, from which it is hard to see how America could long exclude herself.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

NEW LIGHT ON THE JEWISH QUESTION.

GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L.

North American Review, New York, August.

THE rising of the native populations of Northern and Eastern Europe against the Jews continues to increase in extent and in horror. From Germany, Russia, Austria, and the Danubian principalities it has spread to the Ionian Islands. In Russia, where the Government takes the lead, the movement has assumed a form which calls forth general cries of indignation and pity. There are symptoms of a sympathetic movement even in France. The anti-Semitic revolt is, in fact, one of the great features of the age. Yet most of those who talk and write about it seem to mistake its nature and its cause.

The general belief has been that the anti-Semitic movement is religious, and that the Jews are being persecuted, as they were, or are assumed to have been, in the Middle Ages, on account of their faith. Such was the tenor of all the manifestoes, speeches, and editorials in which British indignation against Russia found vent after the anti-Semitic disturbances

of 1880. Everybody said that the Dark Ages had come again and that the murderous atrocities of mediæval fanaticism were being reënacted in the nineteenth century.

Now, persecution is not the tendency of the Russian or of the Church to which he belongs. The Eastern Church, while it has been superstitious and torpid, has always been tolerant, and, compared with other orthodox churches, free from the stain of persecution. It has not even been proselytizing, nor has it ever sent forth crusaders.

Moreover, the accounts of the injuries inflicted on Jews have turned out to be grossly exaggerated. Some of the stories, such as roasting Jewish children alive, and throwing into the Dneiper a Jewish innkeeper cooped in one of his own barrels, have been found, upon examination, to be utterly baseless.

In all the countries of Europe where this deplorable contest of races is going on, the cause of the quarrel appears to be economic and social, not religious, or religious only in a secondary degree. The Jews are the money-lenders of these countries. They minister to the vices and necessities of both peasants and nobles. When the time comes for repayment, the borrower is not ready, and the Jew insists on his money, thus incurring the hatred and ill-will of his debtors.

The explanation of the whole trouble, and of all the calamities and horrors attending it, past, or to come, is that the Jews are, to adopt the phrase borrowed by Vice-Consul Wagstaff from natural history, a parasitic race. Detached from their own country, they insert themselves for the purpose of gain into the homes of other nations, while they retain a marked and repellent nationality of their own. They are not the only parasitic race, though they are incomparably the most important and formidable.

However high or rare the gifts of a race may be, if it goes among other races for the purpose of absorbing their wealth by financial practices, at the same time maintaining the tribal isolation, treating the rest of the community as unclean, refusing to intermarry or to eat with them, and—what is more—dealing with them on the principles of a tribal morality, its unpopularity is a certain consequence. To hold the Jew wholly irresponsible for the evils of an unhappy relation, you must frame an indictment against human nature and mankind.

Our view of the Jewish question has been hitherto distorted by our theology. On the one hand, the Jew has been absurdly and cruelly held responsible for the death of Christ. On the other hand, we have accepted the belief that the Jews are a favored race, that the Father of all, like tribal gods, such as Zeus, Brahma, or Wodin, selected a particular tribe, made a covenant with it, and pledged himself, so long as it would serve him, to promote its interests against those of his other children; that for it he slew all the innocent first-born of Egypt, besides sending a series of horrible plagues upon the helpless subjects of Pharaoh; that he commissioned it to invade the country of people who had done it no wrong, and to put them and their wives and children to the sword; and that he stopped the sun in heaven to enable it to slaughter its flying enemies. We have persisted in reading for edification the account of the slaying of Sisera, and that story of blood over which Jewish tribalism still fiercely exults in its great feast of Purim, including the hanging of Haman's ten sons at the instance of a vindictive Jewess. This we do in the face of the Gospel declaration that God made all races of men of one blood to dwell together on the earth. Rational criticism is now happily setting us free and teaching us that the parts of the Old Testament fit for religious use are those which are spiritual, and not tribal, such as the higher prophets and most of the Psalms. We are still in the penumbra of superstition.

In Western Europe, and in the United States, the Jews, comparatively few and scattered, are quite different from their brethren in Eastern Europe, because they have been in part, as their sympathizing friend, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, tells them they will have to be, "derabbinized and denationalized." The

derabbinization is far advanced, but the denationalization will not be complete, or anything like complete, till the Jews give up the tribal rite of circumcision, which must always carry with it tribal sentiment and a feeling of separation from the rest of mankind.

The dense swarms of Russian or Roumanian Jews are not likely soon to be "derabbinized and denationalized," or to give up their immemorial trades. What the result will be in Eastern Europe generally depends on a balance of forces which we have no means of correctly estimating. The Governments generally are on the side of the Jew. The Russian Government alone, being intensely national and very uncommercial, takes decidedly the part of its own people.

ON EMIGRATION FROM THE EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.

E. VON PHILLIPOVICH.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston, July.

AN inquiry into the general European emigration movement leads me to the two conclusions: First, that emigration is to be considered as a normal function of the present condition of European life; second, that, as an inevitable consequence, it cannot be expected to cease before the most essential causes shall have disappeared, unless some practical obstacles shall put a stop to it. Those essential causes are the present economical conditions, and, therefore, the European emigration will flow on till a state of equilibrium shall have been reached between economic conditions in Europe and the countries to which the emigration is directed.

To judge a social fact to be "normal" does not, however, involve the proposition that it must be "permanent." From the evolutionist's point of view there are no "normal things" in this sense. But the theoretical question we have to put is this: Is it possible to explain the European exodus by causes which make its extinction, in a not too remote time, probable, or are the conditions such as to produce emigration as an inevitable consequence? As far as I can see, this is the solution of the problem: The extension of European commerce and trade in the course of this century, the increase of regular shipping opportunities to all harbors of the world, the increased speed of the emigrant vessels, the cheapness of the fares, have brought the remotest parts of the globe within the intellectual horizon of our society by facilitating a more frequent and regular personal and written intercourse of emigrants with their relatives; and the consequence is the spread of information upon the conditions of life outside of Europe, among all who are discontented with their lot. Under the influence of these conditions, the European population becomes an easily movable mass of atoms, which follows almost the slightest attraction of foreign countries, if it is not paralyzed for the individual by greater advantages here, or by external hindrances. My view is summed up concisely in the last report of the Emigrant's Information Office. "The amount of emigration in any one year is obviously determined by the state of the home labor market on the one hand, and the prospect of remunerative employment in the colonies or foreign countries on the other."

The fluctuation of emigration according to the economical aspects in foreign countries, seems to me to prove that extraordinary measures for putting a stop to emigration are unnecessary. The present situation in the United States is certainly not so bad as to leave no more room for new immigrants. The country rich enough to maintain hundreds of millions, inhabited by an energetic population, with a keen spirit of enterprise, will still produce for some time an extraordinary demand for labor, and give certain opportunities to new settlers. Still the economic disturbances of the last few years have produced a feeling in Germany and England that the United States is no longer to be looked upon as the everlasting emigration field

for European nations, and I have not the slightest doubt that the European emigration will, to a great extent, turn away from the United States, as soon as the economical and political situation of South America promises a secure and steady development.

In America, the movement for restriction of emigration appears to grow stronger every day. I do not dream of condemning it, as far at least as the principle is in question. It is an undeniable right of a sovereign state to regulate its affairs according to its own wants. But with us in Europe the close contact, both friendly and hostile, of the several States has produced a custom of international intercourse which handles such questions with some careful consideration of all possible effects. The Americans, on the other hand, show sometimes a somewhat highly developed sensibility whenever international relations burden the public without yielding immediate advantages in return. And, curiously enough, a commonwealth which has the historical right to be proud of the name of the freest country, and of the most liberal constitution the history of mankind has ever produced, is inclined to employ in its external relations mechanical means which would never be thought possible in its internal policy. I do not think that absolute prohibition of emigration is either necessary or desirable. The only practical course is to establish some process of selection by which the immigration of undesirable persons shall be discouraged. I am convinced that emigration cannot long remain what it is,—a stream without dams. I do not think we could easily stop the springs of it, but I hold it the duty of the State to embank the rising waters and to give them the right direction. It is to the interest of Europe to use official means to hinder people from taking steps which will lead them to misery and distress, and already numerous emigration societies are operating in that direction. To produce an international consciousness that it is our duty to go hand in hand in this matter, seems to me to be a problem of so high a character that the best men ought to work together to promote it both in Europe and America.

FOREIGN PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

S. H. JEYES.

Fortnightly Review, London, July.

IT has been said that "every nation has the Jew whom it deserves." We have, then, our native English Jews—a better, a sturdier stock, a more desirable body of fellow-citizens it would not be easy to find. They have their faults, but they are English to the core. In patriotism they are not inferior to any of us Gentiles. But the Jews who are coming to us from Russia and Poland have all the vices which are generated by many centuries of systematic oppression varied by occasional outbursts of violent persecution. It is absurd, of course, to maintain that the morals of our East-end will be corrupted by Oriental vices. In the first place the Jews there do not mix freely with the Gentiles; in the second place they will compare favorably in many respects with our native countrymen. But—such as they are, or have been made—they are politically unfit to be suddenly transplanted into those democratic institutions for which we have adapted ourselves, or partially adapted ourselves, by a long course of self-governing liberty. Their advent might be welcomed, or at least tolerated if the qualities which they brought were such as would reinforce the weakened fibres of our own town-bred population. If they were a martial race we might be glad of them. If their tastes and gifts lay towards pastoral and agricultural pursuits, we could find a place for them or their children in the depopulated villages. If the same penurious content and the same untiring industry, which they show in the slop-shops and sweating-dens were devoted to the work of farm-laborers—which must always be underpaid, and therefore unattractive to Englishmen, as long as we import cheap corn—we might utilize the new strain of blood. But the foreign Jews do not come

to man our army and navy (many of them have fled to avoid the conscription at home); they do not come to till the soil (they never keep to farm labor if they can find the meanest opening in trade); but they come simply to swell the swollen tide of immigration into the towns, to reduce the rate of wages there, and, therefore, to strengthen that spirit of discontent and disorder on which the agitators live and fatten, and which in time may pollute the ancient constitutional liberalism of England, with the visionary violence of Continental Socialism.

It has been frequently asserted that the immigration into England is balanced by the emigration out of it. It is not true that any such a balance is struck among the aliens. The majority of those who come, come to stay with us. The emigration lists are swollen with the names of Englishmen prevented from making a worthy living in their own land. We are turning away the pluckiest, the most enterprising, the most valuable of our ordinary workmen, in order to find room for the least progressive and the least desirable natives of other countries. We are exchanging the pick of our manual workmen for the residuum of foreign States.

Most of us are vain enough to think that Englishmen are worth retaining at home, that England should be kept for Englishmen. Let the politicians look to this question. The agitators have taken it up, the strike leaders are discussing it. At present it is a manageable problem; but if it be neglected much longer, we may witness in civilized England scenes not greatly unlike those outbursts of popular persecution, which have recently shocked us in the Ionian islands—followed, at no distant date, by summary measures of similar aim with those now adopted by the Russian Government. Mr. Burns, and Mr. Tillett, and Mr. Mann could raise a *Juden-hetze* to-morrow if they liked to do it. It is for the prudent statesman to cut away the ground under their feet. We cannot go on keeping open house for the paupers of all the world.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.

ADAM BADEAU.

Cosmopolitan, New York, August.

THE English people has always been a gambling people. Not only the aristocracy, but the middle and lower classes have been very generally fascinated by games of chance, and especially addicted to risking their money at cards. To-day in nearly every country house in England cards are played for money; the stakes are not always high, but night after night reputable ladies and honorable public men, over all the land, sit down to whist and cribbage with their own sons and daughters. Nor is the custom confined to the aristocracy. Plenty of people of religious character in the sober, middle class lose their pound or their five pounds after dinner without compunction or criticism.

So the mere fact that a prince or a nobleman gambles can hardly be said to shock the British sense of propriety. The lusty love of battle in the English nature seizes on the element of contest that exists in gambling; for it is certainly not the skill displayed in a race or a fight which is the principal attraction. It is not the speed of a horse or the strength of a man, though Englishmen are the last to underprize physical traits. It is the instinct of fight that "smelleth the battle afar off." John Bull is like the war-horse in Job: he "rejoiceth, and goeth on to meet the armed men."

Thus neither the Lord Chief Justice of England, nor the fine ladies who crowded his court-room, saw any harm in the Prince of Wales amusing himself with baccarat. "What if he did introduce it at great houses?" said Lord Coleridge in his charge to the jury. And, indeed, it was not the gambling that injured the prestige of royalty, but the vulgar surroundings; the shabby people who set a trap for their guest, and then denied the act under oath; the presence of women whom the future

Queen of England had refused to meet; the fact that the heir-apparent insisted on playing in a house when he knew that his host disapproved; the condonation of an offense unpardonable among gentlemen, and above all, the betrayal of a secret which the whole party had pledged themselves solemnly not to reveal. It is hard to believe that the cheating did not occur, for Sir William's whole conduct is unaccountable if he was innocent. The sacrifice of his own honor for that of his Prince is without precedent under the House of Hanover. It took the Stuarts and the Tudors to evoke such devotion, and no one pretends that the present heir to the English throne is the man to call it forth. Still many good men and women in England maintain, even now, the innocence of the baronet.

But guilty or not he received the pledge of a prince and of the entire party to silence, and the pledge was broken. Not only broken, but the Prince announced in open court that he believed his former friend guilty, and he emphasized the announcement by indorsing the name of the most detestable of the accusers at his own favorite club, while the trial was in progress. This, too, after Sir William had remained under the imputation for months in order to screen the Prince. His guilt, however, is comparatively unimportant unless to prove that gambling itself leads to cheating, that all baronets who play are likely to double their stakes unfairly, or that princes who carry about counters to country houses may not improbably betray their friends, or borrow largely from disgraceful aspirants after royal favor.

It seems, however, as if some such notion were prevalent just now. Never, at least, since the days of the Commonwealth have religious teachers so publicly declaimed against the habits and morals of a Prince of Wales. Never since Charles I. stood before his judges in Westminster Hall has the highest male personage in the kingdom listened to language like that used by a member of the Tory Government in Albert Edward's presence. Never before has the representative of royalty been told to his face that he could be expelled from the army for conduct in violation of its rules.

Still the Bench was on the Prince's side. The game of baccarat has been officially pronounced illegal in England, and clubs have been searched in St. James's street for noble players violating the law; yet the Lord Chief Justice stood up in his robes and demanded: "What if the Prince did play baccarat?" Was he not royal? Had he not a right to his diversions? The highest legal authority in the kingdom declared in so many words that if Lord Coventry and General Williams violated military law to screen the Prince of Wales, they did it "with the best possible intentions"; if they condoned cheating at cards in an officer of the army, they did right as soldiers and gentlemen "under a monarchy" to screen the Prince of Wales.

So long as the highest English courts pronounce such disgraceful dicta, English justice is a farce, as indeed it always is when social prejudice or prestige is involved. But the English judges are never born in the highest rank; they must always be raised to their position, and, from Coke and Bacon to the present day, they never fail to merit their social advancement by their servility. Lord Coleridge had the honor of entertaining His Royal Highness at luncheon day after day during the trial, and, of course, he said: "What does it matter if the Prince did play baccarat"—against the law.

How differently card playing may affect different natures can be seen, if we contemplate the conduct of an illustrious American. General Grant shared the instinctive liking of the English for games of chance. He enjoyed whist and played it scientifically, but this might be supposed to indicate his soldierly taste; for the strategical skill of Von Moltke is said to have been as conspicuous at cards as in the field. But it was the element of chance, the contest for victory, that fascinated Grant. He played for money while he thought he could afford it, but after losing his fortune in Wall street he never risked money again. He retained, nevertheless, his liking for cards and often played afterward, but never for the smallest stakes; he said now he could not afford to lose.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

H. W. GRIMES, EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF LIBERIA.

A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, July.

AFRICAN colonization has hitherto been regarded in this country, either as a political measure or a philanthropic scheme. While it is so regarded, it will never be dealt with in such a manner as will render it beneficial to the country at large, nor will it wake the interest of any large proportion of the people of the United States. It is only when African colonization shall be regarded as a compliance with one of the laws of national life, and as a necessary outcome of natural greatness, that it will receive the attention which it deserves.

The West undoubtedly will long furnish a field for the white citizens of this country whose enterprising spirit urges them "to seek fresh fields and pastures new." There is, however, a class of men in this country to-day who are beginning to style themselves Afro-Americans between whom and their fellow-citizens there are barriers, strong as death, and setting very evident limits to the aspirations of the majority of them. Every year thousands of these Afro-Americans step from the schools and colleges of the land equipped for usefulness, only to find these barriers limiting their career on every hand.

This class grows restless and impatient, and is a growing danger to the State, as men "seeking rest and finding none" must ever be. Put African colonization before them as a work to be done for the race from which they sprung and the country that they love—the land of their birth—and you give them a new interest in life, a new field for their enterprise.

Africa, as was well said by Victor Hugo, is the continent of the twentieth century. As, bit by bit, the vastness of her resources and the multitude of her inhabitants are revealed, the civilized world is being enthralled, astounded, dazzled. Thousands have tried and are trying to penetrate her secrets, to develop her resources, and to carry the blessings of civilization to her millions, but the results are not commensurate with the efforts that are being made.

The Afro-American, like the prince in the fairy tale, can pass the barriers that prove so formidable to others, and, combining as he does the push of the American with the endurance of the African, win his way into this great continent, and awake it with the kiss of peace.

As things stand to-day he cannot reasonably be expected to enter on this great enterprise. Africa is too far away. It must be brought nearer. Introduce regular and frequent communication by means of steamships. Reduce the voyage to twelve or fifteen days. Let those that go have a certain and swift means of return, and you change the relations between the Afro-American and Africa.

Legislation, however, which involves expenditure is rarely obtainable unless there are practical benefits to accrue from it. Will African colonization pay? England's trade with West Africa is estimated at \$125,000,000 per annum, and the whole trade of West Africa cannot be worth less than \$500,000,000. Africa is full of undeveloped industries, such as cotton-growing, collecting gums, dyewoods, fibers, coffee, and fruit culture, the exploration of ores, and precious stones, the utilization of her timber, etc. Her people as they become civilized will consume increasing quantities of foreign productions, and through the Afro-American, this country can not only get a share of the existing trade, but may increase it indefinitely for her own benefit.

English capitalists have recently obtained concessions in Liberia which, in view of the laws of the Republic, it seems it would require skilled colored labor to enable them fully to benefit by. These facts suggest an idea. Might not English enterprise ere long furnish the needed steam communication if America neglect to do so. Why should this be? With her vast resources, with her energy and go-aheaditiveness, why should not this country do her part in the great work of African redemption, and share in the benefits accruing therefrom?

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE RECOVERED ARISTOTLE.

ADAM RANKINE.

Leisure Hour, London, July.

THE tide of time, says Lord Bacon, is wont to carry down trifles while it lets things of solid weight sink beneath the flood. A comedy survives while a treatise on physiology is engulfed. All the more joy, therefore, is there among the learned when the ocean of time casts upon its shores some of its weightier treasures.

Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens" emerged from the deep last Christmas. The British Museum is the happy possessor of this treasure-trove—the greatest piece of literary flotsam and jetsam that this century has yet seen. There in Bloomsbury it rests, after no one knows what adventures. One of a consignment of manuscripts from Egypt, its turn came at last. Unrolled tenderly, bit by bit deciphered, at last it dawned upon the mind of its scholarly transcriber that this time a genuine antique was before him, and as the work proceeded no doubt was left that this was the celebrated treatise on the "Constitution of Athens," so much quoted by ancient writers.

The manuscript is at present on view in the British Museum, and no visitor should leave without seeing it. It has a weird look. As we gaze we feel inclined to address it in the words of the marriage guest in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner":

"I fear thee Ancient Manuscript!
I fear thy skinny hand!
And thou art long and lank and brown
As is the ribbed sea-sand."

It is written on rolls of papyrus, and looks as if it might have formed part of the wrappings of a mummy. Could Aristotle have become a mummy in Egypt, and were his own manuscripts made his cerement? If so, the learned world will have enough to do before the play is played out, for the Athenian Constitution was but one of 158. But we forget; it is generally understood that Aristotle never really did become a mummy till comparatively recent times when he got into the schools at Oxford. He had been drying during the Middle Ages, but then only did he become high and dry.

The manuscript dates from the first century A. D. The date is fixed by the fact that it is written on the back of an old ledger in which Didymus, the Greek bailiff of a farm in the Delta, entered his accounts. On the one side you have an entry as to the payment for manure, on the other as to the payment of the jurors in the Athenian assemblies; on the one side it is a runaway slave, on the other the return of the Alcmeonidæ—a quaint mixture. Papyrus was valuable, and when the master of Didymus, himself a Greek, wanted a copy of a well-known work for his library, he used the clean side of the old roll, unsoiled with all ignoble use.

Aristotle was a Greek, but not an Athenian, and never seems to have taken any part in practical politics. He was essentially an inductive philosopher, and the "Constitution of Athens" is probably the most important of those preliminary studies which were made by or for Aristotle for his Politics. He collected, as far as he could, accounts of the different political institutions in the cities and States around him, thus basing his speculations on the firm ground-work of observed facts. Such was ever his method, relatively to his epoch and the means at his disposal. The Greek philosopher laid as much stress on observation and experiment as Lord Bacon himself did. It was ignorance of Aristotle which led to his methods being misapprehended.

The recovered "Constitution of Athens," while giving much food for the specialist in the shape of details, which supplement, or have to be reconciled with other authorities, adds but little to our general conception of the course of Athenian development. It gives us, however, one good story which

comes like a cup of refreshing in the wilderness. Pisistratus, the tyrant of Athens, who, for a tyrant, seems so have been a pretty good fellow, kept his government going by a tax of a tenth. Walking one day among the rugged hills of the western part of Attica, he found a countryman toiling away among stones and gravel. "What crop," he inquired, "do you expect to raise there?" "Aches and rheumatisms," was the reply; "and may Pisistratus take his tithes of them." This surely smacks of Dean Ramsay. At all events there are Scotch crofters on whom the plaid of that Attic farmer has descended.

Greece fell because the several Greek States failed to adopt Pericles's suggestion for Greek unity. The narrow exclusiveness of the Greek citizen rendered political growth impossible. The stranger who came to Athens to reside, remained outside the State. He could not be naturalized nor could his descendants. The Greek city remained a select club.

This is Aristotle's ideal. Individual excellence in the citizen is his aim. Hence the State must be small so that all the citizens may know each other. The idea of such an aggregation of human beings living together as we have in London, would have inspired Aristotle with horror, had he been able to conceive the thing as possible. But all comparisons with the past are unfair. Let us not forget that where we have excelled the ancients, the credit is not so much ours as that of the times in which we live, which have profited by their example and experience. Greece in especial deserves our gratitude, as the emancipator of art and thinking from the crude forms of Eastern symbolism. Go to the British Museum, and after you have looked at the recovered Aristotle, walk through the Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek galleries. Only among the Greeks do you begin to find yourself at home. In spite of political decay and destruction there will ever be a Greece

"... whose foundations are
Built beneath the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity."

QUESTIONS OF PREPARATORY EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

LOTHAR MEYER.

Nord und Süd, Breslau, July.

THE idea of a uniform common school, receiving all boys of school age, which shall let some go when they have received the elementary training given now in the primary schools, carry others in a higher grade as far as the existing *Realschulen* and town grammar schools, and in the highest department add all that is necessary for entrance into the high schools—this scheme of popular education seems attractive to many, and has an air of humanitarianism, but among educators it finds few adherents. The plan of a uniform superior school or a common gymnasium follows the more modest aim of giving a proper preparation—either in one uniform curriculum or with a division of studies in different directions in the higher classes—to all who intend to pursue higher studies after leaving school. The Educational Conference in Berlin has given an unexpected support to this proposal by declaring, that of the three kinds of preparatory schools—the classical gymnasium, the *Real-Gymnasium*, and the so-called superior *Realschule* or industrial school—the second kind might be suppressed.

At first glance this would seem to accentuate the rivalry between humanistic and practical education; but in reality the tendency would be the other way, and if the proposition were carried out it would lead to the uniform gymnasium, as can be seen clearly when we examine into the nature of the preparation that our students want. But first let us consider as to the desirability of a common preparatory training for students, both of the universities and of the various technical high schools. One undoubted advantage lies in the circumstance that a young man of eighteen or twenty is much better qualified to decide on his future profession than a boy of ten or

twelve. Apart from this, taking the question in its proper educational aspect, a gymnasium that offers a suitable preparation to the future philologist, theologian, and jurist, and also to the investigator of natural science and the physician, gives just the preparatory training that is needed by students of all other branches, including the so-called technical pursuits; and, on the other hand, a gymnasium whose pupils are not qualified to take up a technical study, are not properly fitted to pursue the study of natural science or of medicine. The distinctions that are made between technical attainments and learning, between industrial and academic schools, have arisen from the historical fact that the early technical institutes were schools for the mechanic trades. We have two classes of technical schools: the high schools, known as industrial academies or polytechnica; and the various schools of the mechanical trades—building, weaving, dyeing, etc. It is the former only that train scientific technologists for the higher places in the civil service and corresponding posts in private undertakings, as well as instructors in the arts and those who pursue original work in industrial science.

In our polytechnic high schools, besides mathematics, physical science, and certain other general branches that form the foundation for the whole study, there are three principal technical departments, viz., mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and architecture. A few other subjects are taught, which can also be followed at the university, such as chemistry, metallurgy, and mining. Forestry and rural economy are pursued sometimes at the polytechnicum, and sometimes at the university, or in some States in special schools. The scientific mechanical engineer is a physicist, who studies by mathematical methods the static and dynamic conditions of rigid, fluid, and gaseous substances, and seeks to control the powers of nature in such a way as to produce the greatest effect with the least expenditure of force, and give to the generated movements the forms that suit his purpose. In like manner, the civil engineer must be versed in physics and mathematics, requiring a knowledge of the conditions of static equilibrium in building roads, railroads, canals, bridges, sluices, dykes, embankments, and harbors, and in regulating rivers; and most of his problems he solves by mathematical calculations, especially the maxima and minima. The architect has also to deal with the constructive problems of load and strain, and in planning the hygienic division of space and arrangements for heating and ventilation, he requires the same kind of a training in physics and mathematics, although the æsthetic side of his profession is equally important, and he usually prefers to be classed as an artist. The practice in mathematical and free-hand drawing required by the architect and engineer, is now recognized as an important accomplishment for the man of science and the physician.

There is no reason why the medical man and the scientist should have a classical education, that does not apply equally to the masters of the technical arts. That the dead languages are of no practical use is no ground for banishing them from the curriculum, nor, on the other hand, is the fact that nearly all scientific terms are derived from the Greek or the Latin a sufficient reason for retaining them. The school does not exist for the purpose of equipping every pupil with the knowledge that he will require in his future calling. It does this only so far as it can be combined with its proper purpose. This purpose is to give him as complete and symmetrical an education as possible and to develop his intellectual faculties. The nearer it approaches this goal and the better fitted the student is to take up any special branch he pleases at the high school, the better has been his school training. There is no better training in sharp, logical thinking, no study that helps more to clearness and exactness of thought and expression, than the right study of Greek and Latin. They afford a schooling in logic that no other subject of instruction can give, and, moreover, an acquaintance with the ancient world awakens the

historical sense, while the noble and beautiful forms of the classic literatures calls in play the æsthetic faculty. Modern literature contains works of equal merit; yet no one can deny that the comparison between modern times and antiquity stimulates the mind, and that whoever knows both has a broader mental horizon than the man who is acquainted with one only. The value of the logical and æsthetic training is generally recognized, yet many persons think that the time and energy expended in studying the classics does not produce commensurate results. The reason is, that classical instruction has degenerated into philological refinements and grammatical subtleties, and for that reason they would throw the whole system overboard and substitute studies that have a closer connection with the life of our time. The philologist of the age, like every one else, is a specialist, and is so wrapped up in his petty investigations, that he has lost all interest and feeling for the grandeur of the ancient tongues and their literature. Yet we can hope that the repugnance of the later generations of pupils in the gymnasia to classical instruction as a useless and tedious torment, will result in bringing it back into the right channel. Otherwise the opposition will increase, and it will not be long before the classical gymnasia will cease to be the preparatory schools for the studies that are now open only to their pupils. If the pedagogic benefits of classical instruction are to be preserved, there is no reason why they should be enjoyed by clergyman, judges, administrative officials, physicians, military and naval officers, and forest officials, while architects, railroad officials, and directors of mechanical and chemical factories must go without.

THE STATUE FROM SUBIACO.

MARCEL REYMOND.

Gazette des Beaux-Arts, Paris, June.

THERE is now in the National Museum at Rome a statue found at Subiaco, forty-two miles from Rome, in the villa of Nero. Although it is three years since this statue was discovered, there has been little criticism upon it, partly because the National Museum is still in process of formation, and partly because it was only lately that permission to photograph the statue could be obtained. Now, we are able to see that it is one of the greatest masterpieces of Greek art which have come down to us, and certainly the most beautiful marble yet found on the soil of Italy.

The head and arms of the statue are missing, and it is not very easy to say what subject is represented. The statue depicts a young man kneeling, with the body much inclined forward. It is probable that the head was looking into the air, and that the arms were making a gesture of defense. It cannot be said positively that the statue represents one of the sons of Niobe, pierced by the arrows of Apollo, but it most nearly resembles the representations of Niobe's sons. There is a class of statues depicting wounded warriors, such as the *Gaul* of the Louvre, the *Galatian* of the Vatican, the *Dying Warrior* of Naples, but our statue, save in its subject, has no resemblance to these statues, all of which belong to the School of Pergamus of the third century A. C. In its style, the Subiaco statue is much superior to all the types of the school named, and must belong to an epoch much anterior.

The ground on which the statue stands is undulating. It might be supposed that these undulations represent water. In that case there would be immense difficulties in identifying the statue. It is more likely that these undulations simply represent sandy ground.

To characterize Greek art, to differentiate it from modern art, it is not necessary to have recourse to subtle philosophical explanations. We must not say that modern art is content with reproducing men, and that the ancients tried to create gods. We know the ambition of man should be modest, that his rôle is, not to create forms superior to nature, not to raise

himself above nature, but to comprehend her and make her known to us in the infinite variety of her forms and thoughts. Art is nothing but the image of the world and of humanity. The only differences which exist in the arts proceed from the choice made by the artist from the different characters which he seeks to reproduce. If art is one by reason of the unity of the human species, it is different by reason of the varieties which exist in that human species.

In the art of the Parthenon, the essential character reproduced by the artist is the beauty of the human body, the perfect equilibrium of the organism, youth, health, the splendor of being, seen in the plenitude of its faculties. The two groups of sitting women from the Parthenon, those wonders of art, are nothing but the repose of two beings who find happiness in simply living, and who are unacquainted with suffering.

Greek art of the fifth century, A. C., to which these women of the Parthenon belong, produced incomparable marvels, but it did not reach the limits of what the artist can do. Without troubling itself about the infinite complexity of human sentiments, without even suspecting the expressions which became, in the Christian era, the foundation of modern art, Greek art of the fifth century had yet to accomplish a long evolution.

It had, if not to approach nearer to perfection in the *technique*, at least to give it a greater expressive power, to render it, if not more beautiful, at least more learned. Art had to look at nature closer. After having reproduced the essential traits of humanity, art had to depict particular traits, and, as nature itself has done, cover the statue with a vital epidermis, make the blood circulate in the marble, and give the figure the delicious forms and infinite variety of humanity in full bloom.

After the art of the fifth century, there was bound to appear an art more learned in the *technique*, more careful of details, an art able to say more and trying to say it. This art no statue has made us more intimately acquainted with than the statue of Subiaco. No Greek statue gives us a stronger idea of being done after nature, none reproduces more completely the beauty of the epidermis, the suppleness and mobility of the flesh; and to show his science, to make us understand exactly what he wished to express, the artist has chosen a complicated attitude, stretching out the body and making it bend back on itself. He has done this without violence, seeking to interest us not by an exhibition of force, but only by the suppleness, grace, and agility of the figure.

In the development of art there comes a time when the artist subordinates the idea to the execution, and tries principally to exhibit his own skill. We see this in the *Gladiator* of the Louvre, in the *Torso* and the *Laocoon* of the Belvedere at Rome, and the *Wrestlers* and the *Torso of Silenus* at Florence. Between this violent art of the third century A. C., and the art still a little too solemn of the fifth century, stands the suppleness and grace of the fourth century, to which the statue of Subiaco appears to me to belong.

ARTISTS AND SCHOLARS.*

OTTO SEECK.

Deutsche Rundschau, Leipzig, July.

THE writer who, under the pseudonym "Deutscher," presented the world with the somewhat extraordinary work, "Rembrandt as Educator," is evidently saturated with the conviction that his fatherland is deep-sunken in the sin against the Holy Ghost. But he regards it as a sign of repentance "that our people are universally turning away from science and devoting themselves to art." We will not attempt to determine whether this is true or not; but if it were we should regard it as a grave misfortune. The decay of art and not of science would be the inevitable consequence.

That the scholar and the artist may be united in the one person we have had evidence in the cases of Leonardo and Rubens, but it is no longer possible. Still, the nation as a whole is not driven like the individual to decide upon a choice of occupation. Under her shelter there is room for the most

* Zeitphrasen.

diversified pursuits, and certainly no folk who neglected science ever succeeded in winning triumphs in art. Socrates and Thucydides were contemporaries of Phidias, and the paintings of Polygnotus were produced and found favor with a public which witnessed the first presentation of the pieces of Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes. At the court of Alexander, Lysippus and Apelles fraternised with Aristotle. Walther von der Vogelweide and the Architect of the Gothic dome witnessed the revival of the science of jurisprudence and the growth of scholasticism. The Renaissance takes its name as well from the revival of science as of art. Bacon and Harvey followed Shakespeare, and Spinoza and Grotius followed Rembrandt. Molière is followed by Bayle, and Goethe by Kant, Niebuhr, and the Humboldt brothers. The Romans who could boast no important scientific achievements, never became other than mere clever copyists in art, but even here Rome's most distinguished scientists, Varro and Labeo, were products of the same age as its relatively great poets, orators, and architects. In so far as it is possible to investigate the problem historically, science and art among the same people flourish simultaneously. This, too, is the case with science and art in our own land and age, for the simple reason that it could not be otherwise. It is the result of a natural law.

The artist, be it remarked, is not the teacher but the mouth-piece of the people. That which he presents to us, and that which alone he should present to us, is not new thoughts but new forms for that which we already think and feel. The conditions of art development are consequently, first, that a series of new thoughts shall arise, wanting utterance, and secondly, that the form of utterance shall have the flexibility necessary to adapt it to those thoughts. The artist must be able to mould the raw material into form, but science must provide the raw material. An exhaustive knowledge of the human body, which is the necessary foundation of creative art, can be acquired only by the aid of anatomy, whether this be studied by the dissection of dead bodies or close observation of the muscles in living persons. The manipulation of the marble and the bronze, the production and mixing of colors, are matters of experiment. This, too, is purely scientific labor even although conducted by artists. Among artists it has always been the most highly educated who have realized most clearly how indispensable science is for their purposes; and under the poets of all times and ages whose works have survived, there are few, indeed, who did not take the most lively interest in the scientific problems of their day, and realize their indebtedness to science for their most fruitful achievements.

Our "Deutscher" finds it worthy of remark that at all times it has been the artists, and not the scientists, who have occupied the most prominent positions in "German culture." This is true, not for German culture alone, but repeats itself among all civilized peoples, at least if by the "most prominent" we understand what remains most clearly apparent to the many in remote periods. That the earth revolves about the sun every schoolboy knows nowadays. The discovery appears such a trifling matter, that it requires a considerable effort of the intellect to realize the greatness of him who first announced it. The "Antigone" of Sophocles is familiar to all educated persons, and is as much appreciated to-day as by the Athenians of Sophocles's own time, but no one reads the writings of Copernicus any more. There is no need to. For what was of permanent value in them was absorbed into the scientific literature of a later age, and transmitted from generation to generation. Naturally we admire Sophocles more than Copernicus, of which latter person the most of us have but a very faint conception.

Sophocles is certainly "more prominent" than Copernicus, according to the rendering above ascribed to the term; but that he was greater, or his works more fruitful for humanity, would be affirmed only by those who judge only by externals. Copernicus certainly does not indicate a "lofty standpoint" in German culture, but simply because science has no lofty standpoints. There are periods in which it flourishes, but whatever structures it may raise are at once utilized as foundations for fresh structures. In science it is precisely the greatest achievements that become most deeply buried out of sight. It is the nature of fruitful ideas to bear fruit, *id est*, to give birth to new ideas which transcend the parent thought in which they originated.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES SINCE COLUMBUS.

VII.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE (CONCLUDED).

S. N. DEXTER NORTH.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, August.

IN dyeing, the ancients attained a high degree of perfection. They discovered and utilized vegetable and animal dyes of blue, purple, and scarlet, so brilliant and so delicate that, with all our knowledge and experience, we are unable to surpass them. The ancient Tyrians attained their celebrity as the most skillful dyers of antiquity by their use of the liquid of the shell-fish *buccinum* and *purpura*, while the early explorers of this continent were astonished at the brilliancy of the dyes which the Mexicans and the Peruvians extracted from the forest trees. In the Peruvian department of the Philadelphia Exposition was shown a piece of woven cloth taken from the tomb of the Incas, which had retained for more than two thousand years its original colors scarcely dimmed. Modern dyeing is put to shame by such evidence of a permanency it does not pretend to imitate. But it has made some wonderful advances within the last quarter of a century in the successful application of the aniline dyes to fabrics, all of which present the great advantage of being within reach of the millions.

Wool surpasses all other fibers in its affinity for dye, and there is no new discovery in dyeing material to which it does not instantly declare kinship. It is dyed to equal advantage in the fleece (after scouring), the sliver, the yarn, or the piece, according to the use to which it is to be put. The designer and the dyer are the two agencies through which the manufacturer keeps in touch with the world.

The finishing of woolen goods is a series of operations no less important than those which have preceded, for they determine the final appearance of the textures. These processes are quite numerous and delicate. They have been vastly simplified and expedited by machinery, and chiefly in the last half-century. The most important finishing operation is that of fulling, or milling, in the course of which the cloth loses from one-quarter to one-third of the length and breadth to which it is woven—the loosely woven threads becoming apparently one solid mass. This fulling is now rapidly and uniformly done by machinery; but in the days of "homespun" it was sometimes done in the household. Judge Johnston, of Cincinnati, before the Pioneer Society in 1870, gave the picture of a method of home fulling which prevailed in Ohio early in the century:

When the goods were carded, spun, and woven, then came the kicking frolic. Half a dozen young men and as many young women were invited. The floor was cleared for action, and in the middle was a circle of six stout splint-bottomed chairs, connected by a cord to prevent recoil. On these sat six young men with shoes and stockings off and trousers rolled above the knee. In the centre the goods were placed, wetted with warm soap-suds, and then the kicking commenced by measured steps, driving the bundle of goods round and round; the elderly lady, with long-necked gourd, pouring on more soap-suds, and every now and then, with spectacles on nose and yard-stick in hand, measuring the goods till they were shrunk to the desired length. Then the lasses stripped their arms above the elbows, rinsed and wrung out the blankets and flannels, and hung them on the garden fence to dry.

The fulling-mill with rollers is an American invention, that of John Dyer, whose patent bears date 1833. The double crank-shaft fulling-mill was also American, Levi Osborne's first machine, made in 1804, being followed by a series of valuable machines on that principle. The first closed cylindrical fulling machine came into use about 1844.

After the fulling and rinsing, tentering or dry stretching follows. In our older mill-yards may still be seen on posts the tenter-hooks upon which the cloth was stretched and left for several days to dry in the open air. This operation is now

quickly performed by the use of revolving frames and steam coils. Next follows "raising," to open and disentangle the fibers, which completely cover the goods after milling and tentering. The "nap" is raised by the use of the teasel. The machine on which this is now done, called the raising-gig, is a large cylinder containing a number of iron rods, closely set with teasels. This machine has been much improved by American invention.

The process of cutting off at an equal height all the filaments on the surface, developed by napping, was performed in the Middle Ages by the use of enormous scissors, and this continued with but slight modification even down to the present century. It is now done by a cylinder armed with a knife arranged in a helix—a sharp screw turning tangentially in contact with a fixed knife and the cloth upon which the knife rests. Eleazer Hovey, of Canaan, Conn., patented a shearing machine in 1811, and this invention is ranked among the most important in the woolen manufacture.

Following the shearing comes the boiling and crabbing, or scouring by steam. Cloth that is to be "dyed in the piece," is now run through the dye-kettles in an endless belt over cylinders, as in fulling. Finally comes the pressing, by which the finish and luster are produced. Until quite recently this was done by folding the cloth in layers between pieces of smooth pasteboard, and subjecting to hydraulic pressure between hot plates. It is now done by compressing the cloth between rollers heated by steam. The inventor of this machine was Seth Hart, who received a United States patent in 1812. The finishing operations to which worsteds are subjected, differ slightly from those applied to woolens, with less fulling, and sometimes with none. Singeing machines are utilized, in which the fabric is passed over white-hot copper plates, so quickly and deftly, as to burn from it only the excrescences, leaving the tissue itself unscorched and perfect. Thus completed, the goods are boxed for market.

The introduction of machinery into wool manufacture in the United States was accomplished under great difficulties. England, which was the leader in the industry, guarded her mechanical contrivances so jealously and successfully, that the United States was compelled to invent anew the machinery already in use in the mother country. And our inventors not only met the emergency, but have given to the world many of the most important of the inventions which have accelerated the development of the textile arts.

THE FOSSIL APE.

PROFESSOR DOCTOR G. GULDBERG.

Folkebladet Christiania, No. 2, 1891.

THE Darwinian and the Lamarck theories of descent have now agitated the world for a long time, yet no direct evidence for man's relationship to the ape has been produced. The scientists have not found the proof they looked for in the living species of apes; they have, therefore, turned their attention to the fossil.

The earliest apes we know, the *Catarrhini*, remarkable for the narrowness of the nasal septum, belong to the Miocene epoch, or the Tertiary Age, when a tropical climate still prevailed in Europe. Most skeleton fragments found belong to species like the Hoonoomann or Entellus (*Semnopithecus*), or the Gibbon, which show no direct relation to the human species. But a few fragments, a jaw-bone and a humerus, or arm-bone, of the so-called *Dryopithecus*, have also been found in the Miocene layers in Southern France and in Swabia. The ape to which these fossil bones belong, has been named *Dryopithecus Fontani*, and the two French experts, Lartet and Gervais, think it was of human size, and more like man than any living ape, particularly in regard to the teeth. Lartet went so far in his enthusiasm as to say: "If it can be proved that the flint chips from Thernay have been worked by hand, it seems to me it must have been done by the *Dryopithecus*."

Lately the French savant, Gaudry, has examined another jawbone of the same species of *Dryopithecus*, found, like that of Lartet, at Saint Gaudens. It was in finer condition than the former, and much better preserved. Gaudry compared this jaw with that of the chimpanzee, a female Hottentot, and a Frenchman. There is not much difference between the profile, judging from the jawbone, of the *Dryopithecus* and the chimpanzee, but a very great one between it and that of the human species. Comparing the length and the breadth of the fossil jaw, he found that it differs more from the human than that of any living species. In other words, the results of the researches of this learned and famous man differ radically from those of his fellow-craftsmen. An excuse for this difference may be sought in the supposed pressure of the geological layers and that the jaw belonged to a young and less developed individual. Gaudry also pointed to the small space occupied by the tongue of this fossil ape, and remarked: "It is not France's Miocene ape, who can answer the question of the origin of language. His tongue is not the missing link between man, who speaks, and the animal, which cries." Also as regards the molars did he show that Lartet's opinions were hasty and inaccurate. Without entering upon tedious details, it is enough to state the results of Gaudry's researches to be that the *Dryopithecus* must be placed *lowest* among the anthropoid apes, and not highest, as was at first supposed. Grouping all the known species of apes—living and fossil—the order will now be (1) the chimpanzee, (2) the orang-outan, the Gibbon, and the fossil *Pliopithecus*, (3) the gorilla, and (4) the *Dryopithecus*. Gaudry, who first agreed with Lartet, has, therefore, now changed his opinion, and thinks that, according to our present knowledge, neither man, nor any animal, like man, lived in Europe during the Tertiary age. Paleontology has not yet been able to connect man with the beast!

FLYING BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., August.

A BELIEF is current that we shall fly some day by means of electricity, although no definite method of employing this great agent has been devised. There are two methods suggested for the application of electricity to flying. One is a modification of the so-called telpherage system which has been tried in England and Wales for the purpose of transporting small packages on a kind of aerial railway. An electric motor runs on a species of elevated railway at a great speed, and, since the railway can be practically an air-line, deep cuttings, tunnelings, and sharp curves can be avoided.

It is but a step from this method of aerial locomotion to that of a system which proposes to employ air ships. Suppose, for instance, that a suitable balloon should be provided with an electric motor properly fitted with screws, vanes, and rudder, and that a powerful electric current should be led to this motor by means of trolley wires which slip, or the ends of which run along elevated wires such as are now used in certain double trolley electric railroads. Such an air ship would have certain advantages over the electric railway on the ground. It would have the advantage of the steamship—free to go through a wide stretch of air, unhampered by conditions of stability of roadway, or limitations of curves and gradients. It is true that it would have head winds to contend with. This obstacle the steamship has also to encounter on water.

To the believer in the possibility of flying, however, this method seems humiliating. It is not flying. It is telpherage. The aeronaut wishes to cut loose from the earth entirely, and to compete with the birds in an element which has been theirs for countless ages.

The method which is thought to be the coming one, is that based upon the employment of storage batteries. A light storage battery, capable of containing, at least, one horse-power is

to turn an electric motor in a suitable air ship, and by the means of a light source of power and a light motor, the problem is to be solved. It is generally conceded, however, that if we are to fly by electricity, we must first be shot off some suitable height to attain the requisite initial velocity.

Great hopes were excited when the Faure storage cell was invented. Here was something which the world had long been waiting for, and many prophesied that it would revolutionize methods of locomotion. Unfortunately these hopes have not been realized.

The weight of the average commercial lead storage battery is about 100 lbs. per horse-power per hour. If one wishes to run a motor for six hours, the battery should be charged for ten or twelve hours; and, under the most favorable conditions, 80 per cent. of the current which is used to charge the battery, can be recovered by its performance. In a certain limited sense, the lead storage battery is a success, but its weight is a serious practical difficulty. A new cell was invented two or three years ago by Desmazes of, approximately, only half the weight of the lead cell, and the Americans Waddell and Entz have modified it in certain slight, but important particulars, producing a remarkably efficient accumulator. The saving in weight of the battery over the lead storage battery is about 1,500 lbs. per car. But although the weight of the storage battery has now been reduced one-half, it is still very great. It is not probable that the future bicyclist of the air can support himself and progress with less than one horse-power at his command. With 100 lbs. in his battery and 100 lbs. in his motor added to the weight of gear, wings, and rudder, the electrical aeronaut would be heavily handicapped even for a short trip. Even if a lighter storage battery should be invented, the weight of the electric motor is still very great. What invention may accomplish in the way of lightening it, no one can predict. At present, electrical motors are too heavy to be seriously considered for the propelling agents of flying machines, which are not in part balloons.

It is the belief of many who have studied the subject, that telerphage is the only method by means of which man will rise superior to certain mundane limitations; we, therefore, return to the consideration of a balloon ship, driven by an electric motor which is driven by a current fed to the motor by a trolley wire. This method of flying, although ignominious to one who desires to cut himself entirely free from all connection with the earth, still seems to be a possible solution of the endeavor to use the air as steamships now use the water. The new method of step-up and step-down converters would admit of comparatively fine wire being used to convey the electrical current from the wires on the earth, through the trolleys to the balloon ship. With flying machines, the problem of "stepping down" safely still puzzles the aeronaut whether he proposes to employ electricity, or some other source of power.

MYTHOLOGY AND LEGEND.

C. OTFRIED.

Unsere Zeit, Leipzig, July.

I.

IN a recently published Danish work, *Bidrag til Bestemmelsen af den Mytologiske Metode af Sjaeldyrkelse og Naturdyrkelse*. (Soul Cult and Nature Cult. An aid to the determination of the mythological method.) By H. S. Bodskov, of which only the first fragment has issued from the press, we see the promise of an epoch-making work. In the preliminary fragment the treatment is naturally only outlined, but an important conclusion is formulated; and although we must wait for the appearance of the whole work before it will be possible to determine in how far the author has succeeded in substantiating his views, it will be of interest to the reader to gain a general conception of the leading idea.

The primeval Aryan age has been a favorite theme ever since

the beginning of the century, when attention was first drawn to the common origin of the several families of the stock. The popular ideal pictured the first fathers of the race in some paradisaical vale like that of Cashmir, engaged in agriculture and the arts, ruled over by wise kings, and guided by an enlightened priesthood. From this primitive home the several branches of the race are supposed to have spread over the earth, carrying their civilization along with them into remote lands. This ideal was the more popular, from the fact that it harmonized so well with the Biblical Paradise.

In late years, however, the brightness of this ideal landscape has been considerably dimmed by heavy clouds. In complete independence of each other, numerous investigators, on different lines, have reached the conclusion that the popular conception was erroneous. Latham's conclusion that Europe, and not Asia, was the primitive home of the Aryan race has been widely accepted, and still finds converts. This is a point of complete indifference in Bodskov's theory, inasmuch as he repudiates the idea of any primitive home in the popular sense; but it is interesting as indicating the weakness of the foundation on which the popular theory rests. The fatal stroke was dealt by Victor Hehn, in 1870, in his work, "Cultivated Plants and Domestic Animals in their Transition from Asia to Europe." In this work he shows that the primitive Aryans were at a very low stage of culture, that they were, in fact, nomadic, a condition incompatible with the lofty religious cult assigned them. The assumption that the mythology of the Rig-Veda is the type of primitive Aryan mythology everywhere is a delusion. It is a mythology indigenous to India, and no more indicative of any primitive Aryan mythology than is any other Aryan religion. The evidences on this head are advanced in the first volume of the work. What, then, remains of the common primitive Aryan culture? According to Bodskov: Nothing.

To ascribe a high culture to the primitive Aryans, and to suppose that while enjoying it, they overran and settled Europe and half Asia, involves a contradiction, for a civilization is inseparable from the place and conditions in which it originated. This is more readily comprehensible, if we cast a glance at America. No one doubts that the whole primitive people from the Arctic to Terra del Fuego constitutes one race which wandered out from Asia. But how is it possible to connect the Aztec with the Eskimo, or trace the hundreds of languages to a common stock, or the several civilizations back to one common primitive civilization? It is in fact impossible. The interpretation of the riddle is, simply, that there was no common culture. There were common race characteristics; but national and tribal characteristics and civilizations originate only after the tribe or nation has settled and become subject to the formative influences of fixed environment. If the primitive settlers of America had been civilized, it would have been impossible for them to have retained their civilization amid conditions so diverse from those in which it originated. A civilized people could not have crossed the Arctic snow wastes, the colossal mountains, the endless prairies of North America and penetrated the dense forests of South America and populated the Continent. That is possible only for uncivilized people, at that low stage at which they are classed by Bodskov as "gatherers"; that is to say, the stage at which they depend for their subsistence on natural products. At that stage man is capable of penetrating into, and populating regions, in which the best equipped expeditions have perished, as for example in Australia. Every civilization has originated in the struggle for existence, and so long as the primitive savages could find new lands in which they could roam and find subsistence, they were ever urged forward by pressure from behind. It was only as they got hemmed in by people on all sides, that they were driven to struggle with nature for the gifts which she withheld. Here we have the origin of every civilization. This civilization originates; and every civiliza-

tion is from its very birth conditioned by local influences, and will always continue to be so.

Consequently there never was, and never could be, an irruption of Germans, Kelts, Slavs, etc., into Europe. The primitive Aryans spread over Europe; Germans, Kelts, etc., are autochthonous peoples. Johannes Schmidt has thrown brilliant light on this subject by his philological argument that, had there been a primitive Aryan home at a high stage of culture, from which the several branches separated, some earlier, some later, the points of agreement in language and civilization between the separated branches and the primitive stock would vary with the period of their separation. This view has been generally adopted, and especially by Schleicher, who worked out the family-tree theory, which was completely overthrown by Johannes Schmidt in his little work on the relationship of the several Aryan languages, in which he demonstrated that all Aryan languages are equally related to, and equally remote from each other: that there is no division of the trunk into branches and these again into twigs, but that all the Aryan languages, independently of each other, radiate, as from a centre, from the common Aryan root language. This, it will be seen, is precisely the ground occupied by Bodskov.

RELIGIOUS.

THE INERRANCY OF SCRIPTURE.

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Homiletic Review, New York, August.

THE word Scripture is here used for the written record of the special, supernatural Revelation which God has made of Himself for the salvation of a lost world. Anterior to this is the general, natural Revelation of God, mediated through His works, through providence, and through the soul.

The essential significance and scope of Scripture lies in its relations to the Revelation, of which it is the embodiment, not in its relations to the truths of Natural Theology, much less in its relations to the general truths of Natural Science, apart from their relations to God.

The Revelation is to be carefully distinguished from the Record. The former is the substratum of the latter. The one is material, the other formal. The essential factor of the Revelation is the great supernatural Fact of the Divine Interposition for salvation.

The great generic object of the Revelation, and the great generic object of the Record are one and the same—SALVATION. The mission of the Incarnate Word becomes the mission of the Written Word. The Record is to make the Revelation available for all who need it. The idea that the Bible is, first of all and chiefly, a *formula fidei*, a rule of intellectual faith, a creed-manual simply, is a misleading and mischievous error. The impartation of knowledge is but the necessary means to the Divine purpose of Redemption. The essential, decisive test of the Divine efficiency of the Bible is not its teaching function, but its saving function.

The specific objects for which Scripture is given grow out of its relations to the Revelation which it embodies. These objects may be briefly stated thus:

First. To perpetuate, so far as a record can, the living and life-giving power of the great Facts of Redemption.

Second. To interpret to a benighted world the mystery of Supernatural Grace, to make known the significance of the great facts and factors of Redemption, to make it possible for the world to appreciate and to apprehend the Revelation which God has made of Himself, and so to mediate to men the life-giving power of that Revelation.

Third. To apply the Revelation to the problems of life and duty, to furnish the rule of conduct, the standard of character,

the motives and directions needful for the culture of the spiritual life.

From the above statement of the generic and specific purposes of the Revelation and of the Record, and of the relations which they sustain to each other, we are justified in characterizing the Record as essentially and wholly Divine. This is the character Scripture gives itself in the words both of Christ and the Apostles.

In exact accordance with the claim that the Record is Divine is the history of Scripture in the experience of the world. Scripture *does* make wise to salvation. It *is* profitable for discipline in righteousness. In the spiritual life of humanity the words of Christ have proved themselves to be spirit and life. All who surrender their hearts and lives to the claims of the written Word find life eternal, peace indestructible, a joy unspeakable and flooded with glory. These results have thus far been secured for the most part with a faulty text of Scripture, for which no well-informed reader would dream of claiming absolute inerrancy. They have been secured, also, notwithstanding a popular interpretation of many statements of Scripture respecting matters of secular and minor importance, which no intelligent person to-day is prepared for a moment to defend. The actual teaching of the first chapter of Genesis, or the story of the Flood, or the early chronology of Scripture as bearing on the antiquity of man, were for ages universally understood to teach what the physical science of our day has shown to be against historic fact.

Thus it is seen that our affirmations respecting the inerrancy of Scripture are determined by the supreme ends for which it exists. It tells us what God would have us know, believe, and do, as the indispensable condition of our restoration to Himself. Imperfection or inadequacy in any other particular does not detract from its unique and distinctive perfection and adequacy in the particular mentioned. The lens of the telescope is not a failure because it cannot be used in a microscope. The spectroscope, which analyzes and records the solar protuberances is not at fault, because it does not photograph the features and smiles of the human countenance.

Scripture, as we have seen, is not the primary Revelation, but the secondary Record. It is *Literature*, written by men, and pervaded throughout by human characteristics. As literature, it is subject to the ordinary conditions of free mental activity, construction, and expression. It has its intellectual and literary connections with its historic and secular environment of movement and thought. As Literature, the preparation of Scripture has been subjected to historic formative conditions, affecting the processes of composition, compilation, transmission. A large portion of it had a long and eventful career as tradition, and has passed through the modifications which are incidental to literature of that class. Scripture is thus an historic growth. The progress of the Record has corresponded to the progress of the Revelation. There has been a building of the Book. It is the special function of what has come to be known as the Higher Criticism to investigate this process of building. What are its conclusions?

First. As regards all that is necessary to salvation, all that is essential to Christianity as a supernatural fact, all that is fundamental in the sphere of evangelical faith and life, all that is of pneumatic significance and power—the acknowledged results of Criticism not only leave all this unchanged, but have immensely strengthened the grounds of our belief in it.

Second. As regards the minor details and circumstances of the Record Criticism has reached a twofold result. On the one hand, availing itself of the researches of archæology and collateral history, it has established the indisputable authenticity and the wonderful accuracy of the record as a whole, even in the minutest details. On the other hand the discoveries that Criticism has made, and is continually making, respecting the literary characteristics and the genesis and growth of the Scripture records, make it evident that these records, as they stand,

are not free from inaccuracies, discrepancies, contradictions, and imperfections, which are distinctly traceable to the human channels through which they have passed.

No *a priori* theory of Scripture or of inspiration can dictate beforehand to Criticism what its conclusions are to be. *Per contra*, our theories of Scripture and of its inspiration must reckon with the established conclusions of critical science. And the same thing must be admitted in regard to those affirmations of Scripture which seem to conflict with modern science. Salvation is not a matter of fossils, unless our worship of the letter makes it such, by coördinating an inerrant palæontology with an inerrant soteriology, and hanging the one on the other.

THE STORY OF A FALSE PROPHET.

Macmillan's Magazine, London, July.

NO more typical instance could be found of the heights and depths of a people's power of illusion—and that people one which in its modern development might be lightly held proof against all illusion—than the suggestive career of a Messiah of the seventeenth century supplies to us. Undying hope, it has been said, is the secret of vision. When hope is dead the vision takes on perchance the awful condition of death, corruption, for thus only could it have come to pass that that same people which had given an Isaiah to the world, under the stress of inexorable and inevitable circumstances brought forth a Sabbathai Zevi.

For over sixteen hundred slow, sad, stormy years, this powerless people had borne their weary burden, "the greatest of all mortal woes." Occasionally, for a moment, as it were, the passions of repulsed patriotism and of pent-up humanity would break bounds, and seek expression in a form which scholars could scarce interpret or priests control. With their law grudged to them and their land denied, "their many thoughts and wise" under cruel restraint, were dwindling into impotent dreams, or flashing out in wild unlikeness of wisdom.

It was in the summer of 1666 that some such craze appeared to possess the ancient city of Smyrna. The sleepy stillness of the narrow streets was jarred by a thousand confused and unaccustomed sounds. The slow, smooth current of Eastern life seemed of a sudden stirred into a whirl of excited eddies. Men and women in swift-changing groups were sobbing, praying, laughing in a breath, their quick gesticulations in curious contrast with their sober, shabby garments, and their patient, pathetic eyes. And the strangest thing of all, it was to a prophet in his own country, in the very city of his birth, that this extraordinary enthusiasm of welcome was being extended. The name of the prophet was Sabbathai, the son of Mordecai. Mordecai Zevi, the father, had dwelt among the townfolk of Smyrna, dealing in money and dying of gout, and Sabbathai Zevi had been brought up among them, and not so many years since had been banished by them. In that passionately-absorbed crowd there must have been many a middle-aged man old enough to remember how the turbulent son of the commonplace old broker had been sent forth from the city, and the gates shut on him in anger and contempt; and some there surely must have been who knew of his subsequent career. But if it were so, there were none sane enough to deduce a moral. It was in the character of Saviour and Deliverer that Sabbathai had come back to Smyrna, and long-dead hope, quickened into life at the very words, was strong enough to strangle a whole host of resistant memories, though, in truth, there was a great deal to forget. It was at the instance of the religious authorities of the place, whose susceptibilities had been shocked by the utterance of opinions advanced enough to provoke a tumult in the synagogue, that the young man had been expelled from the city. To young and ardent spirits in that crowd it is possible that this early experience of Sabbathai bore a very colorable imitation of martyrdom, and the life in exile that followed may have appeared the most fitting prepa-

ration for a prophet. But then, unfortunately, Sabbathai's life had not been that of a hermit. Three successive marriages, it was said, had taken place, followed in each case by unedifying quarrels and divorce. And then for a while these lingering distorted sounds from the outside world, had died out in the sordid stillness of their lives, to rise again suddenly after long intervals in startling echoes. The wildest of rumors were all at once in the air, heralding this much-married, banished disputant of the synagogue, this turbulent, troublesome Sabbathai as Messiah of the Jews. What he had done, what he could do, what he would do, was heralded from mouth to mouth with marvellous exactness of exaggeration. An age of miracles was to be introduced, the Jews were promised dominion over the nations and "to do every day, what is usual to do only on new moons." The enthusiasm in his favor became intense, universal. At the period of his greatest success, he announced his intention of going to Constantinople. There, too, his brethren would have accorded him an equally fervid reception, but the Sultan anticipated them, and had him seized and cast into prison. This brought the Jews from Poland, Venice, Amsterdam, and all parts as to a sacred shrine. Among others came a certain Nehemiah Cohn, a rival Messiah, who entered into some sort of agreement with Sabbathai for a twin Messiahship. Later Sabbathai distrusted and denounced him, whereupon Nehemiah denounced the insincerity of the whole affair to the Turkish officials.

The Sultan listened to the story and was literally and ludicrously true to what one may call the sack-and-bowstring system. He decided to test Sabbathai by miracle.

"Thou shalt not be afraid . . . of the arrow that flieth by day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh unto thee." In the most literal and most liberal meaning the pseudo-prophet was requested to interpret those words of his national poet. He was to strip and let the archers shoot at him, and thus manifest, in his own flesh, his confidence in his own assumptions.

Sabbathai was as incapable of the heroic death as of the heroic life. It had been a game with him, and now the game was lost; and so with a startling burst of calculated candor he owned to it all, that he was no prophet, no Saviour, no willing witness even, but only an historical Jew, and very much at the Sultan's service.

The Sultan smiled. The tragedy of the situation was for the Jews, the comedy for him. After due pause he gravely decided that, inasmuch as Sabbathai's pretensions to Palestine were an infringement on Turkish vested rights, the repentant prophet must give an earnest of his recovered loyalty by abjuring Judaism and turning Turk. And cheerfully enough Sabbathai assented, audaciously adding that such a change had long been desired by him, and that he eagerly and respectfully welcomed this opportunity of making his first profession of faith as a Mahometan in the presence of Mahomet's namesake and temporal representative (the Sultan Mahomet IV.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

GENERAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B.

United Service Magazine, London, July.

SHERMAN'S name will be most remembered in American history by his march from Atlanta to the sea. The distance is about 280 miles, and his army numbered some 60,000 fighting men. The idea was his own, and the result had a most important bearing upon the final destruction of the Confederacy.

One of the objects of the march was to lay waste, far and near, the country through which the army marched. That object was fully accomplished. All supplies of food, and all horses and mules not required for the army, were ruthlessly destroyed. A great district upon which Lee's troops in Virginia had long depended for subsistence and for transport animals was thus laid waste. Thenceforward, there was great difficulty in feeding the men upon whom the defence of Rich-

mond depended. This contributed much toward the final surrender at Appomattox.

This march had not found favor at Washington. Mr. Stanton deemed himself a heaven-born strategist, a great general thrown away, and condemned by cruel fate to sit on a stool as head of the War Office, instead of being in the saddle at the head of an army in the field. He disliked Sherman for some reason or other, and showed it by thwarting his plans whenever he could do so. Stanton prejudiced Mr. Lincoln's mind against Sherman, and had it not been for General Grant's support of his old colleague on the Mississippi, that celebrated march to the sea would not have come off when it did; would, perhaps, have never been undertaken at all.

In the next century the history of this war will be to the people of the United States what some of our great wars with France are still to us. In its pages little mention, and that not over creditable, will be made of Mr. Stanton; whilst the name of General Sherman, the patriot, the able leader of an army that helped so materially to bring this rebellion to an end, will be recorded in every volume of that history in golden letters of honor. Fame will be his portion forever, whilst Mr. Stanton will be consigned to oblivion, with the hundreds of other second-rate statesmen who have strutted and fumed for a short spell on the stage of public life in all countries.

The successful general of all ages has had subordinates—often most incompetent men—who were jealous of his fame. Whilst they magnify and exaggerate the part they themselves took in any battle or campaign, they take especial pleasure in belittling the deeds and military talents of the chief they served under. Their pompous arrogance is generally in the inverse ratio to the value of their services. Sherman did not escape from this bitter envy of such disappointed rivals. They found fault with his operations, and dwelt especially on the allegation that he owed his position very much to the influence which his brother, the Senator for Ohio, exercised in his favor. The brother was an influential politician of Mr. Lincoln's party, and was doubtless able to help him. There are few great soldiers of whom we have not heard similar things. There are now men who believe that Wellington could never have achieved the great position he occupied in Europe, had not his brother, as Governor-General of India, been able to push him on during his early campaigns in that country. We are often told that Napoleon obtained his first command by the interest of Barras, the intimate friend of Josephine. The English historian of Queen Anne's reign loves to point out that Marlborough would never have been heard of, had not his sister been the mistress of the Duke of York.

All these illustrious soldiers, however, had within them that sacred fire which makes men great in war; and, although I do not think it burned intensely in Sherman, yet, without doubt, sparks from its bright flame gleamed in him at times, and inspired him with true military genius. Many of the elements essential for military success were his; a clear, business-like, methodical, evenly balanced mind, capable of weighing news, reports, and rumors with calm deliberation at critical moments. The soundness of his judgment was on a par with the vigor of his body and the steadiness of his nerve.

It is for the reader and student of war to determine what place in history General Sherman will occupy amongst the American leaders in this long struggle, and amongst the great commanders of the earth. What he would have done had he been in General Grant's place, it is difficult to estimate. He was never tried as the responsible general commanding in a great war. His rôle was that of a subordinate, acting under orders, and almost always employed in carrying out, not his own plans, but those of another. Whatever he did, he did well, but I do not think he possessed the high form of genius, the imagination that would have enabled him to direct successfully, as General Grant did, the movements of many armies upon one well-conceived plan, towards one great common end.

Sherman had many bitter enemies. Those whom he fought against delight in belittling him. His friends, on the other hand, praise him both as a man and a leader in no measured terms. In these articles, I hope I have made unmistakably evident my admiration for General Sherman's high and noble character. He possessed many of the qualities and merits which personally I deem most excellent, most admirable. His intense patriotism would alone cause every English gentleman to regard him with all honor, respect, and admiration. During this long war he never once despaired of the Republic, even in her darkest hour of defeat. His country was all in all to him; and for her greatness, renown, and material interest he was always ready to die, as proved upon many fields of battle. He was a gallant, brave, and noble soldier, a skillful and able leader. As a general merely I cannot class Sherman with Napoleon, nor put him side by side with Turenne, Marlborough, Frederick, the Great, Wellington, or even Lee. Yet to me it is equally certain that when unimpassioned history writes of those who saved the Union in this great struggle, the names of Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman will stand far above all others.

THE DOG IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

G. MASPERO, OF THE INSTITUTE.

La Nature, Paris, June 27.

THE Egyptians were acquainted with and domesticated the dog from all antiquity. On the most ancient monuments of Egypt are depicted dogs of all sizes and with all sorts of coats, and in the cemeteries have been found twenty apparent varieties of the dog, differing more or less from the *chacal*, the dog now kept by the fellahs. At the moment when Egyptian history begins, more than 4,000 years before our era, there were in the towns and fields the same mixture of types, the same confusion of forms and exterior.

The dog was in Egypt, as he is with us, at the same time a friend and useful servant. He lived in the house at the side of his master, followed him in his walks, was present with him at public ceremonies, sometimes unchained, sometimes led by a slave, a child, and, in princely families, by a favorite dwarf. As in Greece and at Rome, the dog was present at dinners to dispose of the bones, and crusts of bread which were thrown on the ground.

The house dog in Egypt was shorn, combed, washed; sometimes tinted with hennah like a woman. They adorned his neck with handsome collars. Children played with him, were attached to him; and the hero of an Egyptian tale, who, it was predicted from his birth would die by the teeth of a dog, willingly ran the risk of the fate which threatened him rather than give up a dog he had brought up from its puppyhood. Rameses II., during the first years of his reign, was always escorted by a bitch named *Anaitiennakhtou*. Whether he pronounced his dog's entire name on the same day history does not record.

A petty king of the eleventh dynasty, about 300 years B.C., owned five dogs, which he loved so much that he had their names and portraits put on their tomb. They were, it is true, beasts of a high race, the names of which show their foreign origin. The handsomest of them was named *Abaïkarou*—apparently short names for dogs were not in fashion in old Egypt—which is a faithful translation of the word *abaikour*, which was the name of the hunting dog in most of the Berber dialects.

The number of dogs was considerable in ancient Egypt, and rendered its villages as dangerous at night as those of modern Egypt. A public functionary, stationed in a town of the Delta, some years after the death of Rameses II., complained bitterly of the audacity of the dogs in a letter addressed to one of his chiefs. He says: "Sometimes the people of the country meet to drink Cilicia beer, and, since there are about five hundred dogs in all about my house the live-long day, every time I go out after nightfall I have to take with me the little dog-wolf of Nahihou, the royal scribe, who is staying with me; were it not for this dog I should be unable to take part in the beer-bouts;

he saves me from the other dogs. Whenever I go out he accompanies me on the street, and as soon as he warns me by barking I take to my heels, and thus escape the crew of rapacious curs."

These dogs roaming about are nowadays less numerous and ferocious, but they are sometimes terrible for strangers. It has often happened to me when passing through, towards midnight, some village of Egypt, to be reminded in meeting these beasts of that "bouledogue" of a novel of Dickens, who was a "biter of men, and a killer of children for fun, who ordinarily lived on the right side of the street, but also kept in hiding on the left side, ready to spring at the throat of the first passer-by." As it is under Tewfik Pacha, so it was in the time of Rameses II. and my experience at this day enables me to understand exactly what our scribe wanted to say in the passage I have just cited.

The dog in ancient Egypt was a god: he was even several gods, of whom the best known, "the barker Anubis" of the Latin poets, was a *chacal*. As there were cemeteries of cats, so there are cemeteries of dogs, where mummies of them are found by the thousand. I have seen these mummies at Syout, at Sheikh-Faal, at Feshn, at Saqqarah, even at Thebes, and most Egyptian museums possess specimens more or less well preserved. One of these mummies was recently unrolled and drawn by a German, Mr. Beekmann. It was a greyhound bitch, about eighteen months old. There was nothing left of it but bones and skin. As in the case of human mummies, the head was covered with a pasteboard mask, representing as nearly as possible the physiognomy of the animal. The mask is painted in dark brown, except about the eyes, the lips and the nostrils, all of which are white; the mouth is partly open, disclosing the teeth, and the ears are erect.

It is a pity that objects of this kind have been up to this time so little studied. A certain number of species of dogs have been identified from ancient paintings, and the different naturalists who have devoted themselves to this kind of research have not always arrived at the same conclusions. The mummies would furnish certain elements to aid in the study, and would enable the naturalists to supplement the testimony—often deceiving—of the monuments. This defect in Egyptology seems likely to be soon remedied. For twenty years and more European companies have made merchandise of the Egyptian necropolises of animals. Last year there was a large export of mummy cats to England, but only once in an age are mummies of oxen, gazelles, chacals, or other dogs shipped to Trieste or other Mediterranean ports. The day when European naturalists will take hold of the study of mummy animals is probably near at hand.

THE BARRUNDIA CASE AGAIN.

SIDNEY D. SHATTUCK.

United Service, Philadelphia, August.

I HAVE carefully read the article by Mr. William Gray Brooks* in the *United Service* for June, upon the legal aspects of the killing of General Barrundia, and I consider erroneous his statement of the law applicable to this important question.

It may not be out of place to state that Minister Mizner was recalled simply and solely upon the ground that, in directing the surrender of General Barrundia, he had exceeded the bounds of his authority. On August 30, 1890, the State Department, replying to Mr. Mizner's telegram of the 28th, informed him that, as General Barrundia entered the jurisdiction of Guatemala at his own risk, the assumption of jurisdiction by the Guatemalan authorities was at their risk and responsibility, and that it was regretted that he had advised or consented to the surrender. To this, Mr. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State, added:

For your course, therefore, in intervening to permit the authorities of Guatemala to accomplish their desire to capture General Barrundia, I can discover no justification. You were promptly informed that your act was regretted. I am now directed by the President to inform you that it is disavowed. The President is, moreover, of the opinion that your usefulness in Central America is at an end.

In considering the law applicable to the case, I accept as substantially correct the statement of facts compiled by Mr. Brooks. Upon such statement Mr. Brooks's argument is that:

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 8, p. 213. See, also, the case further discussed in THE DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 10, p. 267.

A vessel sailing under the flag of any civilized nation is so far considered a portion of the territory of such nation that all on board such vessel are subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the country to which it belongs and protected by them; the only exceptions to this principle being the case of a vessel whose crew have been engaged in piracy (over which crime all nations are held to have concurrent penal jurisdiction), and in cases of the commission of felonies by the officers and crew of the vessel while lying in a foreign port, or of any unlawful acts done by such vessel, or of any contracts entered into by the owners, officers, or crew, when the jurisdiction of the port attaches:

that the Pacific mail steamship *Acapulco* "was a *quasi* portion of the territory of the United States, and General Barrundia, while he remained a passenger on board, was subject to the jurisdiction of, and protected by, the laws of the United States;" that "the entrance of an armed force from the government of Guatemala upon the United States steamer *Acapulco* when lying in the port of San José, was an act in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States, and an invasion of her *quasi* territory."

If this argument is to stand, it must be shown that the jurisdiction of the United States over the *Acapulco* in Guatemalan waters was exclusive, or that the jurisdiction of Guatemala did not attach, and this Mr. Brooks does only by assumption. Nowhere in the citations made by him is the claim advanced, that a nation has exclusive jurisdiction over its private vessels in foreign ports, or that the right of asylum extends to fugitives, either political or criminal, on private vessels voluntarily in harbor.

According to Wheaton, the maritime territory of a State extends to the ports, harbors, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea inclosed by headlands belonging to such State, and also to a distance of a marine league from shore, along the coasts of the State. "Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation."

This jurisdiction, according to the same authority, "is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself." The cases in which this absolute and exclusive jurisdiction is understood to be waived are, first, the exemption of the sovereign from arrest and detention within foreign territory; second, the immunity allowed by all civilized nations to foreign ministers, the members of their households, and their domicile; and third, where foreign troops are allowed to pass through his domains, and where public vessels, a part of the military force of the nation, are allowed within his ports.

It will be seen that absolute immunity is allowed to public vessels alone, and between them and private vessels a clear distinction must be made. Public vessels everywhere, and private vessels on the high seas, are undoubtedly under the exclusive jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag they sail.

Notwithstanding the admitted extra-territoriality of public vessels, Attorney-General Bradford gave an opinion June 24, 1794 ("Opinions of Attorneys-General," I., page 47) "that it would be lawful to award the writ of habeas corpus to bring up a citizen of the United States illegally detained on board a ship of war in our waters."

Ships of commerce are not exempted from local police and jurisdiction, except as to facts happening on board which do not concern the tranquility of the port, or persons foreign to the crew. For all other facts they remain subject to this police and jurisdiction. The local authority has the right to board these vessels there, to pursue, search for, and arrest persons who have been guilty, either ashore or even on board, of acts amenable to the territorial justice (Ortolan, *Diplomatie de la Mer*, I., p. 335). Attorney-General Cushing says: "The local authority has a right to enter on board a foreign merchantman in port for the purpose of inquiry universally, but for the purpose of arrest only in matters within its ascertained jurisdiction." This doctrine is fully indorsed by Secretary of State Bayard, in the case of Gomez.

The rule to be deduced from the opinions and authorities quoted would seem to be, that a private vessel voluntarily in a foreign port is absolutely and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the country where it may temporarily be, and that, by reason of its being considered a part of the territory of the nation to which it belongs, this exclusive jurisdiction is waived, by the presumed consent of nations, only in those matters that are strictly internal to the ship and its company.

General Barrundia, being a citizen of Guatemala, amenable to her laws, but a fugitive, having been found on board an American private vessel, voluntarily within the territorial waters of the State, and such vessel not being privileged as an asylum under the law of nations, and it not appearing that he was otherwise entitled to the protection of the United States, it follows that the State of Guatemala had an un doubted right to arrest and take him from the *Acapulco*, by any process known to her laws.

Books.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE LORD; Chapters on the Lives of the Apostles. By Charles E. B. Reed, M.A. Second Edition. 350 pp., 12mo. London: Religious Tract Society.

[The plan of the work, as defined by the author in his preface, is to gather up scattered threads of reference, both from the New Testament and other sources of information, and weave them into a connected history of each disciple, in the hope of being able to illustrate some of the phases of the Christian life, and of the ways whereby men are led to the Redeemer, and trained for His service. The Lord's brethren, although not regarded as members of the Twelve, are nevertheless treated in supplementary notes on the same plan with the rest.]

EVERY religious teacher, if in earnest, will be a proselytizer, and, if wise in his method of spreading his message, will never be satisfied with merely impressing it in public upon the multitude around him, but will store it privately in a few choicer minds, that they may carry the doctrine like freighted vessels to distant shores. Hence we find that all the world's greatest teachers have gathered around them disciples. The same principle was acknowledged by our Saviour to a remarkable degree. He deliberately chose out, and summoned to His side as permanent associates Twelve men, who at His bidding forsook their trades, left their home, and followed Him through the scenes of His ministry.

If there is one lesson more than another which the Old Testament impresses upon the mind of the reader, it is of the care which the divine Ruler has ever taken in polishing and preparing His tools, though often the event alone proved the previous skill. And there were two reasons that this careful adaptation of means to ends should not have been neglected by our Lord. Bearing, then, in mind that God chooses with care, but often sees fit to choose those very instruments which men would pronounce incompetent, we are willing to believe that, "It behoved Christ to select a number of men in whom the riches of His life might be unfolded in every direction. . . . For this end He needed laymen who would not chain His work to existing priestly habits; unlearned men who would not mix up His wisdom with traditional schemes of philosophy; yes, even comparatively uneducated men, at any rate homely men, in order that the dulled taste of a diseased worldly civilization might not disturb the culture which the Spirit of the Image of Christ, operating from within us, was to impart to them." (Lange, "Life of Christ," vol. iii., p. 45.)

If now we examine the Lord's choice of Apostles from the human point of view—which, in fact is the only side by which we feel able at all to approach it—we are disposed to reckon first among His motives the desire for sympathy. The question, however, will make itself heard: Were the Twelve whom He actually selected, qualified to give Him the required support? When He chose them their faith was the feeblest; they appeared unable to enter into His plans or understand His lofty motives, and often when He came to them after the fatigue and disappointments of public teaching, they would harass His spirit with some trifling contention. What joy could He find in the society of minds so coarsely strung, and so little in harmony with His own pure and sensitive heart? At times, indeed, He seems to have felt the jar unbearable. Yet, in spite of this incongruity of temper He could and did find true help in their attendance. But it would be wrong to regard this desire for sympathy as our Saviour's principal reason in choosing the Twelve. If He called these men in part to cheer Him, we may be assured it was chiefly that He might be made the stronger for the unselfish work whereto He had set His hand. Hence, as a second motive prompting His choice may be named His design that the Apostles should bear public witness of all they saw and heard whilst remaining with Him. If, after His death, a compact body of eye-witnesses should publish the same story, cling to it through persecution, alter their lives in consequence of it, and upon its truth stake those lives, it would need skepticism raised to a very high power to withstand such testimony; while, on the other hand, without so rich a legacy left to posterity, it is not easy to see how the religion of Jesus could make its way in the world.

The Twelve were "unlearned and ignorant men," a phrase certainly inapplicable to the cultivated classes, but by no means conclusive of mental incapacity or a lack of all education. It becomes us, moreover, to remember that even if the Twelve were in any measure disqualified by inferior station from bearing trustworthy evidence, they were thereby just as much incapacitated for the concoction of a clever forgery. The Gospels are either honest records of fact, or they are masterpieces of fraud.

And it is impossible to read the history of the Twelve without perceiving that with all their faults, which must have in some measure counteracted all our Lord's influence for good, they were a set of men possessing right noble qualities of soul, who did Him good service and abundantly vindicated His choice.

[Following the opening remarks outlined in the above digest we have two chapters on the Men of His Choice, with a critical dissertation on their history and characteristics. The great bulk of the volume consists of a series of thirteen chapters; one for each of the Apostles from Simon Peter to Judas Iscariot, and one for the Brethren of the Lord. The author brings the light of a calm and tempered judgment to the discussion of all disputable facts, and deduces from the admitted facts critically, but without dogmatism.]

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF MISSIONS; Descriptive, Historical, Biographical, Statistical. With a Full Assortment of Maps, a Complete Bibliography, and Lists of Bible Versions, Missionary Societies, Mission Stations, and a General Index. Edited by the Reverend Edwin Munsell Bliss. 2 vols. Royal octavo, pp. 661, 679. New York, London, Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls. 1891.

[The title page of this work, long though it be, gives but an inadequate idea of its comprehensive nature. Those who have not paid much attention to missionary matters will see, with surprise, what a vast field they cover. The Editor has had able coadjutors, who, writing on many of the subjects from special knowledge, have made their articles both instructive and interesting. The work is a noble specimen of book-making. The appendices are a mine of information brought down to the latest date. The complete General Index, with abundant cross references, is an unusual luxury, which cannot fail to be widely appreciated and, it may be hoped, imitated. There are twenty-six very handsome maps. The typography and press-work are admirable, and worthy of the valuable contents.]

THE book centres in the organized mission work. The basis is the Society, in which each individual is more especially interested; its history, organization, development; its missions and stations. In connection with the societies are considered the countries in which, the races for which, the work is carried on, and the religious beliefs that are met with in those countries. Necessarily, there belongs to the history of the various societies a great deal of biographical detail; but, in order to bring the book within reasonable limits, it has been found indispensable to exclude all the living and even some of the dead. The sketches of the individuals mentioned had, moreover, to be brief.

The geographical and historical articles, indispensable as frames in which to place pictures of the work of the societies, are compendious. An effort has been made to cover, as far as the space at command allowed, a number of special topics, such as: city missions, home missions, missions in their relations to commerce, music, the sale of intoxicating drinks, the slave trade; early Christian and mediæval missions; the best methods of missionary work and education.

In the appendices are some interesting figures. There are versions of the whole or a portion of the Bible in 269 different languages or dialects. This, to be sure, is but a small portion of the mutually unintelligible forms of speech, whether carelessly called "tongues," or scientifically differentiated as languages, dialects of languages, or jargons, which, all together, are estimated at more than two thousand. Nevertheless, the translation into 269 forms of speech, many of them so widely differing from all the others and for which there was no literary help, must be regarded as a great achievement, representing an enormous amount of labor.

The Bibliography of Foreign Missions, as catalogued in appendix A, contains more than five thousand titles; principally in the English, German, and French languages. There are, in the United States, 47 different societies, it appears, engaged directly in general foreign missionary work, while France is content with two such societies. In Great Britain and Ireland, however, there are 32 foreign missionary societies, and in Germany ten. These are exclusive of Women's Missionary Societies. The number of the various organizations for foreign mission work of the Protestant churches of England, Europe, and America is put down at 567.

THE COMING TERROR, and Other Essays and Letters. By Robert Buchanan. 399 pp., 8vo, cloth. New York: United States Book Company. 1891.

[Among "other essays and letters," the well-known humanitarian and reformer publishes in this book "Are Men Born Free and Equal?" "Is the Marriage Contract Eternal?" questions which are always in order. He also discourses upon questions of the day, such as: "Is Chivalry still Possible?" "The Courtesan of the Stage." "On Descending into Hell," a Protest against over Legislation in Matters Literary." The following is a short extract from the leading essay.]

THE Coming Terror; a dialogue between Alienatus, a Provincial, and Urbanus, a Cockney.

Urb. My dear Alienatus, you ought to have confined your attention to literature, pure and simple, and let the squabbles of the world alone.

Ali. Quite so; literature is charming, but a trifle when compared with the terrible problems of the world. At the present moment, indeed, I can hardly understand the type of intellect which sits apart

in the pursuit of mere self-culture of any kind, and takes no trouble to understand the mystery of actual existence.

Urb. This world is excellent, if meddlers would let it alone. A delightful world, if *quid nuncs* would not constantly remind us of its imperfections. What are you driving at?

Ali. At my old hobby—the construction of a Science of Sentiment. I predicted to you some time ago, that the Belshazzar's Feast of modern civilization could not go on forever; that some day we should discern the fatal Handwriting on the Wall. Well, there it is, burning before our eyes, as it has burned for the last decade, ever growing brighter and more terrible. It betokens another cataclysm rapidly approaching.

Urb. Can you tell me what shape that Terror will assume?

Ali. The shape it has assumed always, that of Anarchy, that of the Demogorgon, who is all-creating, yet all-destroying. In simpler words, Humanity will arise and rend itself. The present Order will vanish like a house built on sand, but with it will vanish every vestige of a social cosmos. The triumphant majority of human beings will trample down all the rights of minorities, all the privileges of individuals, all the moral differentiation of the human race. No man will breathe freely in his own dwelling. There will be universal legislation expressed in a creed which shall base the salvation of the State on the destruction of the individual.

Urb. By what tokens do you assume the existence of this Coming Terror?

Ali. (1) By the frightful increase of social legislation, and in the powers given to civic bodies; (2) by the apotheoses of political and scientific demagogues; (3) by the increased corruptions and *mouchardism* of an irresponsible Press; (4) by the completed sinfulness and tardy repentance of those "governing" classes who no longer govern; (5) by the gradual deterioration of our jurisprudence, once the symbol of our independence; (6) and most decidedly by the universal conversion of religious Catholicism into the Calvinism of Science.

Urb. And this new Reign of Terror? Do you think that it will last?

Ali. God knows; but while it does last, everywhere there will be stagnation, which is Death.

LIFE OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. By Mrs. Alexander Ireland. With a Portrait and Facsimile Letter. 8vo., pp. 329. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company. 1891.

[Mrs. Carlyle was doubtless a witty, wise, and excellent woman; a devoted and self-sacrificing wife; a sincere friend, and worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance by those who knew and loved her. Nevertheless, it is a dubious question, whether in the short space of human life it is not somewhat a waste of time to read 329 octavo pages about her, her headaches, her unhappy existence, and the way in which she struggled with all her misfortunes. Mrs. Ireland's work was doubtless a pleasant labor and will gratify the few survivors of those who knew the subject of her biography intimately. Yet with all her pains, she has not managed to throw much new light on poor Mrs. Carlyle's sad career. Those who have read Mr. Froude's volumes know nearly all that is worth knowing in regard to a subject which those who would like Carlyle's memory respected should prefer not to have known at all. At the same time Mrs. Ireland has but few words of blame for Carlyle. He was, perhaps more to be pitied than his wife.]

JANE WELSH was well born and brought up; the only child of a father with means, who doted on her, and yet took good care not to spoil her. When a girl she became the pupil of Edward Irving the queer, ill-balanced, erratic preacher, who, as he advanced in years, seems to have become decidedly insane. Irving, as was not surprising, fell in love with his pupil, and wanted her to marry him. She appears to have returned his affection; but as Irving was already engaged to be married to a Miss Martin, Jane Welsh insisted on his keeping his engagement. If Irving had wished to do a spiteful act in return for Miss Welsh's refusal to marry him—though of such spitefulness no one can entertain a suspicion—he could not well have done the business more effectually than by making her acquainted with Thomas Carlyle. Irving not only introduced Carlyle to Miss Welsh, but got the latter to take lessons in German from her new acquaintance. The second tutor followed the course of the first, fell in love with his pupil, and proposed marriage to her. Miss Welsh seems at first to have been rather amused at the proposal. Her new lover, of peasant birth and bringing up, was far her inferior socially. He was not at all attractive personally. His manners were bad, and he was as poor as Job's turkey.

As, however, she did not forbid him to visit her, he persisted, and finally obtained from her a provisional promise to marry him, the condition being that he must get some means of support. At last Carlyle did manage to earn a few pounds by translations from the German and the like, and Miss Welsh's mother giving some pecuniary aid, she herself, having reached the age of twenty-five, made up her mind to wed. It was a most unfortunate match. He was an ill-tempered, irritable, selfish dyspeptic, who seldom took the trouble to

conceal what he thought and felt. She bore, as well as she could, his whims and want of self-restraint, but the effort preyed on her health, always somewhat delicate, and made her life at times a burden.

The ill-assorted couple lived at first in Edinburgh, where existence was not so unbearable as it afterwards became. At the end of a year they removed to a farm called Craigenputtock, which Mrs. Carlyle had inherited and Mr. Froude describes as "the dreariest spot in all the British domains." It was sixteen miles from the nearest town, 700 feet above the sea, with a garden in which nothing could be produced save the hardiest vegetables. The house, "gaunt and hungry-looking," was surrounded by a morass. For the larger portion of the year winter reigned there and cut off the inmates of the house from all access to outer cheerfulness. They were wretchedly poor, and to make both ends meet, even by living in the simplest way, was a very difficult task. In this "hole" Mrs. Carlyle was worse than buried alive. For she was shut up with her disagreeable husband whose ill-humor and odd whims she had to bear as she could.

She recognized the fact that she had made her own bed and had to lie on it. She could not exorcise the devils with which her husband was possessed, but she did her best to quiet them. The effort was at times greatly beyond her strength. The unhappy years she passed at Craigenputtock cast a cloud over all her future life, and beyond doubt shortened her days. Carlyle was as blind as a bat to the sacrifices she made for him. He had grown up in a home of poverty, and had been used to a rude way of living.

At last Carlyle's books began to sell, and their income being somewhat increased, the couple removed to London. With the improvement of his condition Carlyle did not improve personally. With none of the refinement or self-restraint of a gentleman about him, he gave himself little trouble about making his wife's life happy. After they had been married more than thirty years, there was so little harmony between them, that they dined at different hours. Mrs. Carlyle took her exercise in an omnibus, "some fourteen miles of shaking at the modest cost of one shilling," as she writes. Carlyle kept a horse which gave him the highest satisfaction.

When she died in 1866, the victim of her miserable marriage, he put on her tombstone that "the light of his life had gone out." This tardy testimony to her worth, however, must only increase the contempt of all right-thinking people for Carlyle as a husband.

COURS D'HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE À L'HOTEL DE VILLE: Les Sources Grecques du Christianisme. Par Louis Ménard, Docteur ès Lettres. Small 8vo, pp. 29. Paris: Administration des Deux Revues. 1891.

[This lecture on "The Greek Sources of Christianity," was delivered by Dr. Ménard as a part of his "Course of Universal History," at the Hotel de Ville of Paris, was published in the *Revue Bleue* of that city. A digest of the lecture, as it was printed in the *Revue*, appeared in our numbers for June 13, 20, and 27. Doctor Ménard, in writing from Paris to thank the Editor of the LITERARY DIGEST for giving in the English language a summary of the lecture, points out that there was omitted by the *Revue*, with the author's consent, a passage which has been restored in the little book here noticed. No reason for the omission is given. It is possible, however, that it may have been thought, that the passage in question might offend some readers of the *Revue*. However this may be, we make our digest complete by giving a translation of the omitted passage, with, for its better understanding, a portion of the context.]

IT was repugnant to Pilate to cause an innocent man to die, in order to satisfy the hatred of the priests, for, in fact, the enemies of Jesus could reproach Him with nothing but some intemperance in language; that was no reason for killing a man. Pilate, however, was given to understand that indulgence on his part would compromise his official position. "If you do not see the danger of this subversive preaching, you are not a friend of Cæsar." Pilate yielded in order to keep his place. Jesus was delivered to His enemies who crucified Him, the Government furnishing troops to keep back the people during the crucifixion. Yet the people did not budge; it allowed its friend to be killed. The rich and the priests, having received Jesus from the hands of Pilate, did not let go of Him. They can sleep tranquilly, their victim belongs to them forever. They have made Him their property. Every day the priest holds the Host in his hands and renews on the altar the Sacrifice of Calvary. The history of the Church is the sinister commentary on this daily repetition of the divine tragedy. From the mystic heaven where He resides, the God of free speech and social vindication has seen, every day for eighteen hundred years, His name used as the flag for the most violent oppression which has ever weighed on thought.

The priests, for long centuries, have ground the bones and pounded the flesh of Jesus Christ.

It must be that Calvary was eternal, since the Gods are not limited by time.

As to Pilate, it is probable his cowardice did not cause him much remorse. He doubtless said to himself that the maintenance of order was worth the price; that, after all, this man excited some citizens to hate others, and that with an enemy of society it was not necessary to be just. This event, which divides in two parts the history of the world was unperceived by its contemporaries. The five or six lines in Josephus are an interpolation. If Josephus had thought, as this passage makes him say, that Jesus was the Messiah and that He was more than a man, Josephus instead of remaining a Jew, would have become a Christian.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), July 24.—Governor Campbell's Ohio plan of campaign is of an extraordinary character. He is going to invite Grover Cleveland and Governor Hill, Eastern gold-bugs when last heard from, to lend a helping hand, and the Farmers' Alliance is to invite Jerry Simpson and Senator Peffer, fiat-money cranks and free-coinage inflationists, to bamboozle the farmers with their gauzy fanaticisms. Governor Campbell himself will chance his election on a straddle of the free-coinage issue and the delusion of the people with respect to the real meaning of a Democratic tariff for revenue only. Cleveland will talk one thing to the wealthy Germans of Cincinnati, and Jerry will talk another to the impoverished ruralists. Governor Hill will juggle with the tariff question, and Senator Peffer will exhibit his unique assortment of bogus mortgage statistics.

What will become of the Democratic principles, if there are any, in a campaign of this kind? Band together free traders, half-and-half protectionists, free-coinage lunatics, fiat-money inflationists, Sub-Treasury fanatics, a few believers in honest finance, and a great many seekers after the spoils of office, and call the agglomeration the Democratic party, and what sort of policy with regard to the important question of the tariff and finance does the combination stand for?

The people of Ohio, we venture to say, are not going to be taken in by the fanfaronades of imported Democratic and Alliance gospels, with a complete stock of political falsehoods, distorted statistics, pompous declamations, and tales of woe especially designed for the fall trade. Free trade and free coinage, the destruction of industry, and the depreciation of the currency are the main tenets of the Democratic faith of the day. The Democratic party will be brought to judgment upon this faith, however it may be disguised in order to delude the thoughtless and the ignorant.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

Cleveland Leader and Herald (Rep.), July 24.—Neither Republicans nor Democrats will deny that there are two factions in the Democratic party on the silver question, one favoring unrestricted coinage and the other inclined to favor the restriction of coinage to the output of the American mines. To the former class belong all the Democratic Senators who last winter voted for the free coinage of silver. The friends of free-coinage also count among their hosts the majority of the Democratic Conventions that have been held this year in the Western and Southern States and a great number of prominent Southern and Western Democrats. It would be difficult to say just what proportion of the Democracy favor unrestricted or restricted coinage. The Democratic minority in the Senate last winter went over to the free-coinage men in a body, in order to defeat the Federal Elections Bill. Another motive for this sudden and unscrupulous abandonment of their old principles was the hope and the expectation of disrupting the Republican party in the newly-admitted States. The Democrats of Ohio will have a chance to display their colors in the coming November election. There is no evading the issue. Every man who votes the Democratic ticket in Ohio this fall votes for the free, unlimited coinage of silver.

THE CANDIDATE'S VACILLATION.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), July 24.—The day after the Convention Governor Campbell prepared an interview, in which he flatly declined to be governed by the silver plank in the platform. He pronounced it foolish, and argued that because of the divided vote in the Convention he was not bound by it. But that

interview brought down upon the Ohio Governor a shower of letters from older and better-trained Democratic politicians. These letters were not from Democrats who disagreed with the Governor regarding the danger of free and unlimited coinage, but from Democrats who accepted the free-coinage plank because it might win votes from those who believe in it.

Governor Campbell has profited by the warning given him. At the annual fête of the Randall Club at Silver Lake, near Pittsburgh, he seems to have listened to the waves and forgotten his antagonism to free coinage. He took his place on the whole platform, as he explained, because the farmers want free coinage, and with this in their platform the Farmers' Alliance will help the Democrats rather than nominate a ticket of their own, and Jerry Simpson and Senator Peffer will help Campbell in his campaign.

A HOLLOW PLEDGE.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.), July 24.—There is a general disposition among the Democrats of Ohio to drop the free-silver platform and make the campaign on the paramount issue of tariff reform. In the Convention three-sevenths of the members were opposed to free silver on the substantial grounds of Democratic principle and sound monetary policy. In the majority were many members who are themselves opposed to free-silver coinage, but who voted for it as a matter of party expediency. They thought it would be "good politics" to amuse the farmers with promises of unlimited supplies of cheap silver to move their crops. If the tariff did not exist as the predominant issue in politics, the silver plank would work serious mischief to the Democrats of Ohio, as like financial heresies and humbugs have done on former occasions. As for free silver coinage, its chief danger comes from the Republican representatives of the Rocky Mountain mining camps in the United States Senate. But for the pressure upon the Republican party of a political force holding not less than eighteen Republican seats in the Senate this question would cause no serious concern. In Ohio free silver coinage is a mere side issue which the Democrats are rapidly repudiating, and before the November election it will have become completely overshadowed by the imperious issue of tariff reform.

THE GRADED INCOME TAX REPUDIATED.

Minneapolis Journal (Ind.), July 23.—Gov. Campbell admits that he doesn't believe a graded income tax, advocated by the Convention, would be Constitutional. Campbell is correct in his view; but he ought not to have subscribed to such a plank if he doesn't believe in it. A graded income tax is, practically, confiscation, and, if it was adopted as a taxing process in this country, it would create an armed rebellion in less than two years.

A MOTLEY COMPANY.

Detroit Journal (Rep.), July 24.—The Ohio Democrats are not in the least modest in hiding their contempt for the intelligence and honesty of the voters of that State. They are to have Grover Cleveland there talking in favor of free trade and a restricted coinage and Gov. Hill to talk in favor of protection. Gov. Campbell will undertake to show them that the only issue before them is a free-trade tariff or protection. Peffer and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, will talk for free silver and the scheme for printing paper money and loaning it to the farmers on their land and the products of their farms—at both of which doctrines the Democrats east of the Mississippi turn up their noses and scoff. If there is any other crank they can think of they will have him too.

DEFEAT DISCOUNTED.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), July 24.—It is questionable whether the Democracy of the Union had better take any large or active interest in the campaign in Ohio, or whether the National

Committee of the party should use active exertions in respect to it. With every desire for the reelection of Governor Campbell, the *Herald* cannot but feel that the Convention that nominated him so seriously compromised the party by false issues, and that, too, in a strong Republican State, that it would not be wise to even appear to stake the election of next year on the Ohio event. With every incentive to do right, the Democrats of that State almost invariably go wrong. The question now before the American Democracy is not the election of Governor Campbell, but whether they shall suffer themselves to be led on to false ground, and risk a battle, the moral effect of which might be fatal. It looks as though the Ohio Democracy should be left to their own devices. If they win, all the honor shall be theirs. If they lose, they must suffer the ignominy alone. They must not drag down the party with them.

CLEVELAND AND OHIO.

New York Times (Ind.), July 27.—We notice a disposition on the part of some of the Democratic and Independent friends of honest money to warn the Eastern Democratic leaders not to take too active a part in the Ohio campaign, because the Democrats there have declared in favor of free coinage of silver. But we see no reason why any friend at once of honest money and an honest tariff should not be heard in Ohio in advocacy of the Democratic ideas which they believe in. Take Mr. Cleveland's case. He believes that the system of taxation imposed on the country by the Republican party and the policy of extravagant expenditure, which is a logical consequence of that system, hinder prosperity, impose unnecessary burdens, demoralize National politics, and stimulate bribery and corruption. He also believes that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio would be a bad thing for the country. Suppose he should be willing to make a half-dozen speeches in Ohio, what possible reason is there why he should not do so with entire respect for all his opinions? He would necessarily devote his attention to the tariff and its consequences, and it cannot be denied that as to that his utterances would carry great weight. Nor can it be denied that a Democratic victory in Ohio would be a victory for tariff reform. It would have all the more significance if Mr. Cleveland, the most conspicuous leader at present in the cause of tariff reform, should defend it before the people.

But it is suggested that he could not evade the silver question, and that he could not support the platform of the Democrats in Ohio without compromising himself or oppose it without compromising the party. Of course, he could not evade it, and would not wish to do so. His views regarding it might be demanded by his audiences, and he has no cause for concealing them. He would go to Ohio because the election there is likely to affect the fortunes of the party in the next great National canvass. The only question which the Democratic Party has treated as National, and on which it is united beyond all doubt, is the tariff question. On the silver question, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention in Ohio show that the party is very nearly equally divided. By a vote of only 400 to 300, which the minority refused to make unanimous, the Convention adopted the free-coinage resolution. Such a situation must be recognized by any speaker of National reputation coming into the State from another part of the country. Mr. Cleveland would have a right to decline to discuss in detail a question as to which he cannot regard the action of the party in the State itself as final, and as to which he knows that the party throughout the Union is far from united, and, without evading it, he could refer to his well-known declaration made when it was a matter of pending legislation.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), July 24.—Gov. Campbell calls for the assistance of

Mr. Cleveland in Ohio. Of course, the ex-President cannot very well refuse to help the Democratic Governor of the great State of Ohio out of his present political predicament.

If Mr. Cleveland delivers the six speeches, said to be promised by him, he will have utterly compromised and stultified himself before the whole country, for in so doing he abandons for policy, and not through conviction, the cherished political theories of his life, and those with which his late administration was distinctively identified.

He has always posed as the sturdiest and most uncompromising foe of free silver, and now he turns dough-faced in the first adverse political wind that comes from a Democratic quarter, and assails the very principles with which his name has always been associated.

EXCUSE FOR DECLINING.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), July 25.—Of course it would not be right for Grover Cleveland to make speeches in the Ohio canvass, and we take it for granted that he has not the least idea of doing anything of the kind. It would be disgraceful, indeed, to see an ex-President of the United States going about making partisan speeches in a heated, and more or less dirty, political campaign. The bare suggestion is discreditable to those who make it.

TARIFF MEDITATIONS.

New York Herald (Ind.), July 27.—Some Republican politicians indulge in a derisive smile when told that the "campaign of education" is in full progress. The common people may be a little dull of comprehension on some subjects, but extortionate prices never fail to set them thinking. The difficulty with that party is that it has obstinately discriminated against the many in favor of the few. When the few consolidate themselves into monopolies and trusts and the many stagger on the edge of starvation, Mr. McKinley declares that the country is prosperous.

A heavy tax on the necessities of life hits the higher classes lightly, for they have plenty and to spare, but it bears with its full force on those who even in the best of times find it hard to keep the larder stored.

The glory of such a Government as this is that it protects its working classes, who constitute "the greatest number." That is the radiant characteristic of a republic. If it fails to do that it neglects its chief function, for failure to legislate for the masses is equivalent to the creation of an aristocracy, and aristocracy under a popular government is not only an anomaly but an omen of disaster. The party which adopts a policy that produces these results is essentially un-American and opposed to the spirit of our national institutions. Is it the square thing to show such commercial favoritism that a few hundreds can reap colossal fortunes, while the millions find it difficult to get bread? That this condition of things exists is not to be doubted by any impartial observer. The farmers throughout the country are in an extremely disgruntled state of mind. They are the hardest-working class of people in the community, and yet they find it impossible to lay up a penny. They are not given to loose habits, are not in the least extravagant, and demand nothing but a fair opportunity to make a living. If they were Revolutionists, extreme Socialists, constitutionally discontented, that would be another thing. But they are not. On the contrary, they are temperate, conservative, loyal, and industrious. Take for example the farmers of Ohio. You can't find a harder-headed set of men on the planet, or men with more common sense. They were promised by Mr. McKinley, who is their neighbor, that his Tariff Bill would protect them, create a demand for the wool they raise, and consequently afford them a higher price for their product. No man ever made a more solemn pledge than did Mr. McKinley. He was honest, too, when he made it, and believed what he said; but he was mistaken. It turns out that the farmer must needs pay a

higher price for all his utensils and for his household goods, while the price of his wool has dropped. He is, therefore greatly embarrassed and finds it hard to make both ends meet. So the "campaign of education" is progressing. The pocket of the nation is touched, and that is sometimes more effectual than touching people's consciences. McKinley may be elected Governor of Ohio, but he has the hardest job on hand he ever undertook. Whether he is elected or not, the country is thinking seriously on this subject of heavy taxes, and by next year we may hope for some very interesting developments.

WESTERN SENTIMENT CHANGING.

Boston Journal (Rep.), July 25.—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the ablest Republican papers of the West, was very frank in its expressions of dissatisfaction with the McKinley Bill. For this reason, it is with special satisfaction that we find the *Globe-Democrat*, in a significant editorial article, recording a marked change of sentiment among Western Republicans regarding the Tariff Law:

For many months after its enactment the law was certainly unpopular among Republicans generally on the sunset side of the Alleghenies, and this was the chief cause of the great decline in the party vote. The sentiment among Western Republicans on the new law, however, has changed in an unlooked-for degree in the past few months. None of the evils which they feared have come to pass, while certain marked and unexpected benefits have ensued. There has, so far as the masses of the people are able to discern, been no actual advance in price in any leading article of necessity which is affected by the tariff, while in one product of universal use—sugar—the law has brought about a radical reduction in rates. The law has also, in its reciprocity provision, prepared the way for the broadening of the market to domestic producers.

This certainly is cheering news, and it is in accord with other reports and intimations. The enthusiasm with which the Ohio Republicans nominated Mr. McKinley for Governor, and the vigor with which they are pushing the tariff issue in the campaign, are indications of the sentiment prevailing among Western Republicans. The prevailing prosperity throughout the great West pushes the calamity orators to the wall. The people cannot be humbugged any more with the bugaboo of "McKinley prices."

PROTECTION NOT PATERNALISM.

Lewiston Journal (Rep.), July 25.—Protective tariffs are not paternal—they do not undertake to do for the individual what he can as well or better do for himself. They are simply protective, in that they improve the opportunities for the individual to do for himself, and therefore stimulate individual effort and enterprise. They improve the opportunities of the individual by opening up new industries and employments, and so diversify production as to give every man the best chance to use his labor and skill where these can accomplish the most. A free competition in manufactured products between an old, machine-using country, where labor has for centuries been crowded to the wall and receives low compensation, and a new country, not yet fully developed, where labor receives much larger rewards, cannot encourage and stimulate because industrial rivalry must take place under conditions which make the object sought practically impossible.

PENSION FIGURES.

New York Sun (Dem.), July 26.—Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, estimates that 1,208,707 soldiers of the Union are now living, and that 1,004,658 soldiers were killed in battle or have died during the war and since. According to this estimate, 2,213,365 men bore arms in the northern armies during the Civil War.

If General Raum does not exaggerate the number of Union soldiers who bore arms in the great conflict, then it is true that of the entire northern population fit for military service one man out of every two men was at the front. Does any sane person believe that such was the case? Of the alleged number of surviving veterans, 478,356 are actually on the rolls and

in receipt of pensions. Nearly forty per cent. of the Northern survivors of the war are partly or wholly supported at Government cost. There are now pending claims for pensions as follows, leaving out of consideration widows' claims, and all claims for increase of pension to those already on the rolls: Original claims under old laws, 168,975; original claims under Disability Bill, 179,214; total new claims, 348,189; add total already pensioned, 478,356; grand total, 826,545.

This amounts to saying that more than two-thirds of all the surviving Union veterans are now either in receipt of pensions or are applicants for pensions. The applicants are getting provided with pensions, as the Commissioner informs us, at the rate of 30,000 a month, or 360,000 a year. New applications are pouring in at a rate which we can only conjecture. New laws extending the scope of the Government's expenditure are in process of incubation. How long will it be, if the present game of grab continues, before each of the 1,208,707, who, Raum says, served in the Northern armies, and are still alive, will be a pensioner on the rolls?

A SOUTHERN PROTEST.

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.), July 24.—We wish to call the attention of Southern farmers to the fact that in 1892 the pension roll of the Government will reach \$150,000,000. This vast sum represents over one-third of the annual receipts of the Government from all sources. The men who fought for the Union, and who are in needy circumstances, deserve the care of the Government. They deserve to be pensioned. We accord them all credit for their patriotism, but we do not believe in bankrupting the people to pay them for their services. Southern farmers should bear in mind that the Democratic South will be called upon to pay one-third of all the public money that is squandered by the Republicans and their allies, the Third party.

A NEW SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.), July 26.—An honest, sound, and patriotic basis for a pension system might be secured if only those veterans unable to make their own living should be held entitled to pensions. A movement is on foot among the old soldiers of the civil war looking to the reform of the pension laws in this direction. Major Foote, of the Census Bureau, who originated the plan, is confident that the genuine veterans of the war will join hands with him in a sincere effort to establish a just and patriotic system of pensions based upon total disability.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTIES.

New York Tribune (Rep.), July 27.—A particularly shrewd Democrat, after an extended tour through this State, went on to tell of the wrangles between Tammany and various people, of bitterness in the river counties, of disgust along the canals, of the temper of Smith Weed, and of many other things, and the impression left upon the minds of his Democratic hearers was that he had not found things cheering. With the Governor-Senator Hill absorbing all the power and managing to exasperate everybody but his immediate friends, and with ex-President Cleveland appealing to Democrats of other States as the favorite son of New York, there seems to be a prospect of a monkey-and-parrot time in the Democratic camp.

The situation in Ohio pleases Governor Campbell, who is in the saddle, more than it does the voters and the workers upon whom he must depend for success. Some of them are bitter and others sulky, and it is agreed by competent observers that the Democrats of Ohio are in bad shape for a contest. The resolution for unlimited coinage offends many who feel in no way placated because the candidate for Governor declared that the resolution ought not to have been adopted, but that he stands on it all the same. He informs the world that the farmers are going to sacrifice

everything else in order to defeat Senator Sherman, a secret which it is not handsome in him to let out, as it must have been told to him in confidence.

Looking westward, one finds the Democrats of Kansas and other States, where the Alliance showed strength last year, taking great pains to announce that they will not fuse or combine with that faction again on any terms. Their chief anxiety, if one may judge from their published interviews and letters, is to make known to everybody the fact that they will have nothing to do with the financial nonsense for which the Alliance is becoming odious. There is scarcely a Western State in which the dispersal of the Alliance force would not leave the Democrats weaker than they were before, and yet if they try to keep the Alliance alive they have to surrender to it entirely, and that would be fatal to their hopes at the East.

ALLIANCE AND ANTI-ALLIANCE ARGUMENTS.

Kate Field's Washington (Ind.), July 22.—My esteemed contemporary, the *New York Sun*, is all astray in its philosophizing over the People's party movement. It attempts to show, by tracing an analogy between this party and the Greenback-Labor party of 1878, that the Democrats are going to suffer more by defections than the Republicans. There is no basis for such an analogy. In 1878 the Third party was called into being by conditions which do not now exist. The Sherman Resumption Act was to reach its consummation on the 1st of January, 1879. The effects of the incidental contraction of the currency were already beginning to be felt—or, at least, the wage-earning class professed to feel them—and those citizens who were opposed to contraction organized for united political action. The Resumption Act which they were opposing was a Republican measure; the Republican party had, in its platforms, repeatedly avowed its paternity. Hence the opposition was drawn almost wholly from the Democratic ranks. This year it is different. The transportation question, which will ultimately be uppermost in the Alliance programme, is one which both the old parties have dodged. The same is true of the coinage question, which has temporarily taken the place of the greenback question. The two old parties will, therefore, be upon about an equal footing in their relations with the new party; but, as the leaders of the present movement are chiefly agriculturists, and as the agricultural States where the discontent is bitterest have been the greatest Republican strongholds, is it not a legitimate inference that the Republican party will suffer more than the Democratic party from the defections?

THE REAL SOUTHERN GRIEVANCE.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), July 24.—"The burning question," said President Polk at Spartanburg on Wednesday, "is to supply with money 8,000,000 farmers who are struggling and perishing for more money." Is this so? The burning question for the farmers of the South is evidently not how to supply all the farmers in the country with money, but how to keep the money with which they supply themselves every year, when their cotton crop, practically their only money crop, is sold.

The people of the Southern States constitute about one-third of the people of the country, and pay, therefore, about one-third of the expenditures of the Government; certainly they pay one-fourth. It may be safely assumed that \$1,250,000,000 has been paid by the Southern States since 1865 on account of the war debt, the interest on the debt, and pensions, hardly any part of which was returned to them. Now, if we add the losses on account of the unequal disbursement of the appropriations for the army, navy, and general governmental purposes, it is not too much to say that in the last twenty-five years the South has contributed to the support of the Government at least \$1,500,000,000 which has been wholly expended in the Northern States, and

this sum was therefore so much money lost to the South. Besides the ebb of money from the South on these accounts, it loses heavily in the purchase of its manufactured supplies, the profits of which, at tariff prices, go to the North and remain there. The Southern farmer sustains his full share of this loss also, and then inflicts still another on himself by buying his farm supplies largely from the Northern and Western States. Altogether, it is really strange that he is as well off as he is! The burning question is how to enable him to keep some of the money he makes—\$300,000,000 annually. Some "Lincolnian Republicanism," says President Polk, "would be a good thing" for him. Lincolnian Republicanism has brought him to his present condition. There is but one way out, and that is to put the Democratic party in power, reform the tariff, and do away with the ruinous extravagance in Washington."

ALLIANCE LEGISLATION.

New York Sun (Dem.), July 25.—If it be true that in Kentucky, or Maryland, or any other State, there is a probability that representatives of the Alliance will get control of the Legislature, or either branch of it, the people of that State have only to turn to the record of the Alliance in the Legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota to understand what Alliance legislation means. They will learn from the unhappy experience of the West that the prominence of the Alliance in a State Legislature means that silly, vexatious, and confiscatory legislation will be attempted. The interests of the railroads will be attacked, and the railroad employes will be compelled to form associations for their own protection. State institutions will suffer from causeless investigations or parsimonious appropriations. Stay laws will be proposed for the purpose of helping the debtor, regarded as a privileged person, against the creditor, regarded as a skinflint and a shark. The rate of interest will be monkeyed with, the obligation of contracts threatened, the rights of property assailed, and the Constitution and common sense violated.

THE REPUBLICAN REVOLT AGAINST BOSSISM.

Albany Argus (Dem.), July 25.—So Quay is merely shamming, and Dudley ditto. The purification of the Republican National Committee turns out to be no purification at all. Even should the tattooed ex-treasurer of Pennsylvania and the notorious manipulator of the "blocks of five" retire from their present positions, which is very doubtful, they will control the committee all the same. It might have been expected, that two such powerful Republican leaders, representing the present policy of the party, would not entirely efface themselves for the mere sake of public opinion. It would also be absurd on the part of Quay and Dudley to suffer themselves to be made scapegoats. The entire course of the Republican party, at present, can only be characterized as political shamming. Its organs persist in championing the steals of the billion Congress, and in impudently claiming that the frightful extravagance of that body was all for the benefit of the country, and that the denudation of the treasury was all for the public interest. When a party is committed to such a monstrous doctrine, it makes little difference as to condoning the offences of lesser criminals. Therefore, the reign of Quay and Dudley, although it was at first considered that those infamous leaders would be dethroned, is bound to continue. They care nothing for the interests of the party, because they know that the interests of the party are identical with theirs, and they sensibly consider that a party which can stand Wanamaker, Raum, Morgan, Bussey, Noble, and Foster in the Government service, ought to condone their offences.

QUAY'S DILEMMA.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), July 26.—If Quay knows what he is going to do at the Republi-

can State Convention, now only a little more than three weeks off, he has not told anyone. If Quay shall decide that it is worth while to make a campaign this year, he must gather himself together and show his hand pretty soon. At present he probably is pretty well convinced that he told the unvarnished truth when he said this didn't look like a good Republican year, and he is waiting for some sign that he was mistaken in his diagnosis. The Democrats will wait, of course, to see what the Republicans will do. Last year Quay nominated a ticket against the protest of a large portion of his party, and got his end of it defeated. This year he is afraid that a ticket satisfactory to the leaders of all factions will meet the same fate, because so many Republican officials have been shown to be derelict in the administration of their offices. It is the Republican voters of every shade of opinion that he is uncertain about in the present dilemma.

DUDLEY'S WISH.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), July 24.—Some time since, the *Sentinel* stated, on good authority, that William Wade Dudley, of "blocks-of-five" notoriety, would be a candidate for delegate-at-large from Indiana to the next National Republican Convention. The statement is confirmed by the *Washington correspondent* of the *Indianapolis Journal*, who says:

Col. Dudley has repeatedly assured his friends that he is done with politics, and that he only desires the endorsement of his political activity by his election as delegate-at-large from Indiana to the next convention.

In the same dispatch it is denied that Dudley will resign the treasurership of the Republican National Committee, as rumored. Evidently the Republican party will not be able to unload the famous boddler, at least without a severe struggle.

FOREIGN.

HAVE WE A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH GERMANY?

New York Staats-Zeitung, July 23.—In connection with the commercial reciprocity arrangements between the Central European Powers it is important to determine whether the United States is entitled as a most favored nation to enter into the benefits that Germany is prepared to extend to some of her European neighbors. It is impossible to say whether Germany and the United States have favored-nation relations, and the question will never be decided until the Department of State at Washington takes a firm position in the matter. The circumstances are peculiar. The German Government extended the old treaty of commerce and amity between our Government and Prussia to the Empire by a mere vote of the Bundesrath. On Feb. 10, 1885, Bismarck declared that "practically" and "de facto" America was included among the most favored nations, while by the other party of the old treaty no legally binding declaration has been made. Neither the pronouncement of the Chancellor nor the aforesaid resolve of the Federal Council is regarded as having much effect by the leading German newspapers which deny absolutely that there is any commercial treaty at all between Germany and the American Union. The official organ of the National Liberal party, the *National-Liberale Correspondenz* says: "With America and Russia we have no commercial treaty relations and we are in no way bound to grant to them favored-nation treatment or any modifications or relaxations of tariff rates and regulations, such as are enjoyed by countries that have undertaken similar obligations on their part. Nevertheless we have treated them hitherto on the same footing with the countries with which we have commercial conventions." This means, at the best, favored-nation treatment in practice, with no legal basis; and the National Liberal organ advocates withdrawing the favor. The Bismarckian Munich (formerly the Augsburg)

Allgemeine Zeitung at first opposed this view, saying, with citation of the Bundesrath resolve of Feb. 20, 1885: "The commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States was simply taken over by the Empire, and besides this there exist treaties of long standing with other separate States of the German Federation." But only three days later the Bismarck sheet found itself compelled to admit that a motion of the Bundesrath could create no treaty rights; that, in fact, there was no treaty in existence on which claims for favored-nation treatment could be based, and that a declaration of the United States that would be binding in international law is a necessary prerequisite. The *Kölnische Zeitung* goes much further. It makes merry over the "venerable, somewhat mythical, treaty of 1828, which could celebrate its jubilee unless it died long ago." It ridicules the idea of older treaties with individual German States still valid almost a quarter of a century after the establishment of the Empire, and quotes as evidence a high authority, Von Aufsess, who wrote in 1886, after the vote of the Federal Council: "It is to be regretted that we have not succeeded in forming a closer connection, by treaties of commerce and navigation, with the largest State on our borders (Russia), and with the free States of North America." It might have cited also the authority of Matkovits in "Die Zollpolitik der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie und des Deutschen Reichs," while, on the other hand, the "Deutsche Handelsarchiv," for 1890, assumes most favored-nation treatment, but without conventional tariffs. The United States is not the only country which, after the Empire was founded, continued to receive most favored-nation treatment by virtue of former treaties, but there are very few others that have not concluded subsequent conventions, renewing, in binding terms, the preëxisting treaty relations; and in the case of no other country did the older treaty antedate 1850. In point of law, therefore, the relations are quite abnormal, and have urgent need of being set right. The efforts for the formation of a central European customs union, hostile to the United States and Russia, contradict the notion of favored-nation relations, and not less so the endeavor of the American Government to conclude reciprocity treaties.

THE DOMINION SCANDAL.

London (Ont.) Advertiser, July 25.—Thomas McGreevy has all along been a trusted leader in the Conservative ranks at Quebec. He was the custodian of the huge bribery fund collected in recent campaigns for the corruption of the electorate, and made to influence the loose fish in the constituencies at the same time that the money of the monopolists was doing duty in Ontario and the West. Thomas McGreevy was the bosom companion of Sir Hector Langevin. From him, according to witness after witness, the Minister and his friends drew thousands of dollars of these funds, collected from so many questionable sources. He was practically a sleeping partner of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and his brother Robert was admitted to a share in the fabulous sums that were paid as "extras" on great public works—stolen from the public treasury. How that was done, how at least \$2,000,000 has in one way or another been peculated from public funds and given to these men and their associates, to be in part paid out for the benefit of the Ministers, has been graphically told in the committee at Ottawa. The story is well corroborated by the evidence, though the younger Connolly has confessed to having erased from the firm's books all entries of corrupt or doubtful expenditures and to have burned or altered checks or incriminating stubs. It is a terrible record of rascality, sustained for years by the imbecility or gross corruption of Minister Langevin. Sir Hector is nobody's fool, and no one will believe the story put forward on his behalf that this gigantic system of fraud was unknown to him. Sir Hector and Thomas McGreevy have been

shown by incontestable evidence to be the Corsican Brothers of the Dominion Parliament. After official hours, while the session lasted, they were scarcely ever separated, and for years Thomas McGreevy has lived, ate, and slept in Sir Hector's Ottawa residence. Like Juno's swans the twain have been inseparable. As in their social life, so it has been in their political relations. This fact the country now knows to its cost, for no one, studying the records of the men since the day when Sir Hector was the distributor of the Pacific scandal funds in Quebec, and reading the evidence of their relations in the contract rascalities, can believe that the subscription to Langevin's testimonial, \$22,000, was the only financial transaction between them.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Halifax Morning Herald, July 24.—The Government measure amending the Constitution of the Northwest Territories confers powers upon the Legislative Assembly similar to those exercised by the legislatures of the older provinces. These are not so wide as those enjoyed by the provincial legislatures in that the Legislative Assembly is not empowered to change the Constitution of the Territories nor to borrow money on the credit of Territories, nor to incorporate companies with territorial objects, nor do they include complete power to legislate with regard to property and civil rights. The new bill does not interfere with the right of the minority, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, to establish separate schools and to maintain them by assessment upon the ratepayers of the district. But on the other hand, the Legislative Assembly is empowered to deal with the dual language question so far as relates to the proceedings of the Assembly. Certain other amendments are made in the laws relating to civil and criminal proceedings in the courts; and the Legislative Assembly is empowered to repeal, amend, or substitute other provisions for existing statutes relating to wills, and to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE BRITISH LABOR COMMISSION.

New York Tribune, July 26.—The British Government has rendered an important service to the world in the appointment of its Labor Commission, chiefly, of course, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of current discontent among the working people of its own country, and of devising, if possible, measures for the relief thereof. But such discontent exists to a greater or less degree in all industrial communities. This Commission has pursued, despite much critical opposition, the wise and generous course of giving a patient hearing to every workman who comes before it with a grievance, and also to every agitator or reformer who has a new gospel of social salvation to preach.

At present the most conspicuous features of the testimony offered are the utterances of the most radical and extreme theorists, some of whom are not really workmen at all, but paid agitators and strike organizers. A typical witness of this class was Ben Tillett, who has played a leading part in recent agitations. The fundamental doctrine of Mr. Tillett's creed appears to be that the individuality of the workman must be suppressed. He must not be allowed to prepare himself for his work; the State must train him. He must not be allowed to choose his own manner of work; the State must supervise that for him. He must not be allowed to continue his active career as long as he wills; the State must retire him, *nolens volens*, on a pension, at the age of sixty. He must not be paid according to his ability or the amount of work he performs; the State must enforce the payment of equal wages, to strong and weak, to active and lazy, alike. He must, in brief, be not a man, but a machine, a thing. These are the doctrines put forward by Mr. Tillett, and by many of his colleagues, and they are believed in and their adoption is

demanding by a not inconsiderable proportion of the workmen. It is not to be believed that the great mass of intelligent and self-respecting workmen can be persuaded to renounce their personal liberty and the dignity of individual choice and action; that they will submit to be made mere puppets or tools in the hands of the State—a corporation that may as well be soulless as any other; that they will renounce the possibility of advancement in life according to their several abilities, and will voluntarily bind themselves to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the end of their lives. It is incredible that free men should do this, for they would be dooming themselves to an existence more detestable than Helotage. We venture to believe that in the end the weight of opinion offered by the workmen of Great Britain, as of every other country, will be found in favor of some plan of solving the labor problem that will not run counter to the laws of nature, and that will not debase those for whose benefit it is devised.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

Woman's Journal, Boston, July 25.—Lord Salisbury's official declaration that one of the measures to be brought forward by the British Ministry should be the full parliamentary suffrage for unmarried women and widows, marks a new departure in England's political history. Hitherto, the extension of suffrage, both in England and America, has brought into the government classes of men previously regarded as incapable of self-government, and presumably inferior in education and intelligence to the existing body of voters. With the women the reverse is the case. These citizens enfranchised will be superior mentally and morally to the agricultural laborers and factory operatives recently made voters. The result will be to elevate the body politic. For this reason, qualified woman suffrage, such as Lord Salisbury proposes, is in the best and highest sense a conservative measure. No doubt, the great majority of the women will be members of the Church of England, and have respect for property and order. But they will also represent the rights, duties, and interests of women. Their political power will protect even the poorest and most ignorant woman from personal, legal, and judicial oppression. Of course, the movement once begun will not stop. The Liberal party probably will make a wider demand, and the wives and mothers will sooner or later be enfranchised. A change so radical must be gradual. In America it takes the shape of partial concessions of power to all women; in England the full admission of women without husbands.

ENGLAND AND THE DREIBUND.

Henry Labouchere in London Truth July 11.—I am pretty certain that if a war took place between Germany and France, owing to the latter seeking to reacquire Alsace and Lorraine, our sympathies would be on the side of France. But, be this as it may, I am absolutely certain that ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred would turn out any Ministry that sought to interfere directly or indirectly on behalf of Germany. If Italy likes to guarantee French provinces to Germany, she has a right to do so; but should she get into trouble by this course of action, she will have to accept the consequences. We shall not stir a finger to save her from them.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

New York Sun, July 26.—The return of the Gladstonian candidate at the by-election held on Thursday, in the Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire, justifies the Gladstonians in believing that they are now stronger than they were before the secession of the dissident Liberals, and that if a new general election were to be held to-morrow they would repeat the triumph of 1880. If in Cambridgeshire a Conservative majority of 1,087 can be turned

into a Gladstonian majority of 260, it is hard to see in what rural, or for that matter urban, constituency the Tories can feel certain of holding their ground.

According to a telegram from London, many influential Unionists are so dismayed that they are pressing upon their leaders the expediency of immediately dissolving Parliament. However, the Tory Prime Minister now seems resolved that the present Parliament shall live out its statutory term, which does not end until August, 1893. To his mind the situation could not be worse than it is at present, and can hardly help changing for the better. It is, in the first place, improbable that Mr. Gladstone can retain the headship of his party two years longer.

SINGLE-TAX EVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, July 23.—In England, as in this country, the land-reform movement is rapidly broadening into all-round Socialism. Henry George, Jr., the English correspondent of the *Standard*, says "the Land Nationalizers here are coming out clearly as Socialists," and quotes a striking speech made by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, President of the Land Nationalization Society, at its annual meeting, in which he said:

The only way to get rid of the present horrors of starvation, misery, and vice is a radical reform that will destroy the régime of individualism and competition, which has so miserably failed to secure the general well-being, and replace it by a complete system of coöperative Socialism. If we can once get the land into the hands of the people, the capital will soon follow it. In principle I am a thorough Socialist, but I am of opinion that the shortest and the only ready way to Socialism is that of land nationalization.

Professor Wallace's position is in accordance with sound sense. Land and capital are interchangeable. Rent, interest, and profit are three equally unjust impositions levied by the idle possessor of the means of production upon the worker for the privilege of access to them. It is folly to imagine that the masses of the people will become alive to the injustice of the exactions of the land monopolist, and muster sufficient determination to throw off the burden, while continuing tamely to submit to the equally crushing impositions of the capitalist and profitmonger.

DISSENSION AMONG GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

New Nation, Boston, July 25.—There seems to be a somewhat bitter dissension among the Socialists in Germany. So far as we can judge, the factions differ rather as to methods than ultimate ends. One faction, headed by the veteran Bebel and Vollmar, do not believe that socialism ought to conflict with patriotism. They also maintain that progressive legislation in favor of practicable reforms, rather than violent revolution, should be the policy of the Socialists. The other faction, one of the leaders of which is Wildberger, violently opposes both the idea of patriotism and the policy of peaceful progress by legislation. "It is on the battlefield and not in Parliament," said Wildberger at a recent meeting in Berlin, "that Socialism will triumph." Vollmar, speaking for the patriotic Socialists, declares that they are ready to fight for Germany if she is assailed by any foreign Power. It is a dictum of the opposite faction that devotion to country is treason to mankind, and that the true Socialist, being a citizen of the world, has no business to defend his country against another, or to feel any special interest in it.

LABOR AGITATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Philadelphia Record, July 25.—Politics in New South Wales is rather interesting at this time to the friends of responsible government. The Labor party, in the late Parliamentary election, elected thirty-one members, as against four in the previous Parliament, wiping out the majority of the Ministerial party. The opposition, indeed, elected fifty-six members, while the Ministerialists had but forty-eight. In this situation the Prime Minister was con-

strained to form a coalition with the Labor leaders, and this was speedily accomplished with a programme including Australian Federation, further reform of the franchise, tribunals for the settlement of labor disputes, and other measures demanded by the workmen. How far Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, will make concessions can only be conjectured; but the vote of confidence given him indicates that the strange alliance still holds.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

Letter from Dr. A. P. Parker, in St. Louis Christian Advocate, July 22.—Rather suddenly we find ourselves in the midst of considerable disturbance in Central China. Anti-foreign riots have occurred at more than a dozen different places, where church property, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, has been burned or pulled down. At one place two Englishmen, a missionary and a customs officer, were brutally murdered. Serious rioting first started at Wuhu, a city up the Yang Tse River some four hundred miles from here, and we had no idea at first that it would spread. But it has gradually spread from Wuhu, up and down the river, until the excitement has reached this neighborhood, and we here in Suchow have during the past week been in imminent danger of attack. As to the cause of these continued outbreaks, it is very difficult to form an opinion. The most probable explanation is that the members of a secret society, known as the Ko Lao Wei, are taking this method to get the Chinese Government embroiled with foreign governments, and thus give them a chance to raise a rebellion and overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. A large number of the members are soldiers who fought in the Tai Ping Rebellion, or their descendants, and they have been drawing pensions ever since. This pension list has been increasing until it has become an intolerable burden on the Government, and they have recently decided to reduce it, and ultimately to cut it off altogether. The attempt to do this by the Viceroy of Nankin, is said to be the immediate cause of the attack on foreign property. A great many regular soldiers belong to this Ko Lao Society, and sympathize with the discharged pensioners. There is said to be widespread dissatisfaction with the present Government, and a strong purpose to throw off the Manchu dynasty and set up a native dynasty instead.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Boston Journal, July 24.—Consul-General Guenther was surprised to discover on his arrival at the Mexican capital that Mexico's imports from the United States were nearly \$5,000,000 greater than those from England, France, Germany, and all other countries of the world combined. Yet there is nothing strange about it to those people who are familiar with our excellent facilities of communication by sea and land with Mexico. We have tolerably frequent and regular communication with the Central American Republics and with Venezuela, and in our aggregate trade with these nations we lead all our European competitors. It is only with these southern countries with which our means of communication are infrequent and inadequate that our commerce lags behind that of England, France, or Germany. There is no reason why, with reciprocity and the Postal Aid Law, our merchants may soon secure approximately the same supremacy in the trade of Brazil that they now hold in the trade of Mexico.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Bradstreet's, July 25.—Within the past ten days very unfavorable reports have been received of the outlook for exports of wheat from Russia, less favorable advices as to the prospect for Indian exports, more unfavorable rumors as to the condition of wheat in Hungary, but improved prospects as to the situa-

tion in France. On Saturday last Charles S. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, received information from the American Consul at Odessa, Russia, as follows:

The wheat crop is 25 per cent. short, and the rye crop 60 per cent. short. Statistics show that the average production of rye in Russia is over 600,000,000 bushels. Consequently a shortage of 60 per cent. would mean a deficiency of 360,000,000 bushels. The average wheat crop in Russia is about 200,000,000 bushels, and 25 per cent. shortage would mean a deficiency of 50,000,000 bushels. The average exports of wheat from Russia are about 100,000,000 bushels. This would show a surplus of about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, were it not for the immense deficiency of the rye crop. The rye crop of Russia has been in the past all consumed at home, with the exception of about 60,000,000 bushels per annum, which is the largest amount ever exported. Consequently the shortage, taking the two crops together, would show a deficiency of 250,000,000 bushels. If these figures are even approximately correct, Russia must be a large importer of breadstuffs during the next season, instead of being, as in average years, an exporter nearly equal to the United States.

Bradstreet's cabled Beerbohm's *Corn Trade List* for particulars, receiving the following:

The shortage of Russian rye must curtail exports of wheat from that country, but will certainly not prevent them altogether.

Hard upon the reports given in the foregoing came the following from the *London Times*, under date of July 20:

In Russia there is a grave deficit; the peasantry are starving, and there is small hope of relief. In India there is serious anxiety; a famine prevails over a considerable portion of the country. Madras, Rajputana, and the Punjab are the worst sufferers. There is drought in Bengal, and the need of more rain is urgent. Bombay alone promises a good harvest. The American harvest will be good in quality and amount; but with the failure of the Indian and Russian supplies it is of the utmost importance that the English crop shall not be short. The prospect on the whole is good. In the chief wheat counties, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the crop is above the average, and in other counties up to the average. The harvest will be late, and prices high. There is, therefore, a good outlook for the English farmer to break the long series of disastrous years.

The *Liverpool Corn Trade News* says:

Russian wheat and rye have failed in the Provinces of Moscow, Kaluga, Tula, Orel, Tamboff, Voronezh, Penza, Samara, Saratoff, Kazan, and Viatka and partly failed in others. But south and west, where wheat is more exclusively grown, prospects are not so bad, and shipments from Odessa and Nicolaieff and from the Crimea will probably be made to a fair extent—two-thirds or three-fourths of the total of last season. Heat is reported to have injured wheat in Spain, Hungary, and Roumania. Italy's harvest is progressing favorably. Late advices from France and from the United Kingdom are rather more favorable than a week ago. The opinion is expressed that there is every prospect that the ensuing season will be largely an American one, i.e., the main stream of breadstuffs will be flowing eastward, not, as last year, one-fourth from America and three-fourths from Russia and India, but half and half almost.

The estimates indicate requirements not to exceed 32,000,000 bushels in excess of the calculated aggregate available wheat export surpluses, even after allowing 152,000,000 bushels for export from the United States, 64,000,000 bushels from Russia, and 44,000,000 bushels from India, liberal allowances for export. It should be noted that Indian wheat crop reports of late have been growing more and more unfavorable, that the tendency of advices from Russia is to make a 64,000,000 bushels export surplus a maximum, and that unless the crop in the United States is in excess of 524,000,000 bushels, we shall not have for export more than 152,000,000 bushels. This depends, of course, on Agricultural and Census Bureaus data as to population and consumption of wheat at home. The bulls and the bears may work this out for themselves.

THE FARMERS' WHEAT CORNER.

Chicago Herald, July 25.—Some two weeks ago the *Herald* exposed a plot to corner the wheat market and run the price up to \$1.30 per bushel through the Alliance and other farmers' organizations. It is now admitted that such a plot is on foot. The headquarters of the movement are in St. Paul, from which point the editor of an Alliance paper is distributing a million circulars to 40,000 Alliances and kindred organizations throughout the wheat-growing portions of the country. The circular urges the farmers to hold on to their wheat and not let go until the price has been run up skyward. But it is a significant fact that

Ignatius Donnelly, the president of the Minnesota Alliance, was not taken into the confidence of the schemers, and that he has published a circular, not only washing his hands of the whole business, but very strongly intimating that it is all a game of sharp speculators. The probability is that, if the farmers go into this thing, most of them will get the hot end of the poker.

SHREWD ADVICE.

Indianapolis Journal, July 24.—Donnelly gives the farmers some very good advice as to the wheat corner. "Use your own judgment when you sell" is a good maxim. That is what the farmers should do. If they will stop being "bears," dumping all their wheat on the market as soon as it is out of the threshing machine, they will get a stiffer price. If the farmers would be shrewd enough to keep the statisticians from getting anywhere near the amount of wheat in their hands they would have a soft snap.

A MISCHIEVOUS TRUST.

Columbus Dispatch, July 24.—President Polk, of the Alliance, denies that the scheme is authorized by the party, but, nevertheless, it is said that branches of the Alliance are acting independently in the matter, and if the project is not nipped it will soon take root and spread like Canada thistles. What then would be the effect if, in addition to the open market value of the present crop, there should be added a fictitious advance caused by the successful corner, obtained by the hitherto protesting farmers? Every bushel of grain for our home mills would be turned into flour which would cost the poor just so much more. Between waiting for a fair price and going into a combination which will effect disastrous results there is a wide difference. No party suing for public favor, on the basis of reform, can afford to father such an idea.

A FAVORABLE WORD.

Chicago Inter Ocean, July 25.—The farmers must use their common sense, and not allow the vision of a bull corner run by themselves to capture their judgment and involve them in ultimate loss. Of course, flour could go up so high as to be a serious hardship to the poor, but there is a wide margin for the appreciation of wheat without making any perceptible difference in the cost of bread. There is no reason to apprehend that the farmers will hurt anybody but the speculators, by trying to get for their wheat just all it is worth.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

MINERS' INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, July 24.—Under the law the State of Tennessee leases the convicts in the penitentiaries to contractors. When recently a number of convicts were sent to the mines at Coal Creek, the miners protested, attacked, and released the convicts. Governor Buchanan ordered out State troops and went to the scene himself. He told the miners he was not responsible for the law; that an attempt was made at the last Legislature to repeal it, but this failed, and the law was extended for six years more. It was his business to enforce it. This had little weight with the angry miners, and subsequently, to the number of over 2,000, they took the handful of militia into camp and sent them back to Knoxville, which left the rioters in full possession of the seat of war, with the State authority defied and the Governor occupying a ludicrous position. So far it must be admitted that the miners have treated Governor Buchanan and his troops with a consideration as marked as the necessities of the case would permit. They charge him with violating the State Constitution, which provides that the militia shall not be called out except in case of rebellion or inva-

sion, and even then only when the General Assembly declares that the public safety requires it. The Tennessee miners are, therefore, dealing with the State authorities as the violators.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

Nashville American, July 23.—There is but one question now to be thought of—and that is the suppression of the riots and the restoration or legal authority. If the Governor has erred at all in his course, he has erred on the side of peace and order; the miners and their abettors have erred on the side of violence and disorder. It is trifling with the question to be homilizing and theorizing and lamenting over the lease system at this time.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Chicago Herald, July 23.—The sheriff of Anderson county called on the Governor for troops to aid him in enforcing the laws and dealing with a mob in that county. The Governor responded by sending a company or two of militia. The mob invested the military camp, made prisoners of the entire force, and bundled it off from Briceville to Knoxville. Meantime the sheriff of Anderson decamped, and his whereabouts have not been known officially since. In view thereof the learned Attorney-General holds that, now that the sheriff has disappeared, the power of the Governor in the premises is exhausted. He can do nothing but recall the force. If Tennessee has carried the notion of local sovereignty to the extreme of setting up a county sovereignty as superior to that of the State it deserves to be run by mobs until it acquires some sense.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

New York Sun, July 27.—The people of this country are distinguished among the nations of the earth for their respect for law. Their laws are their own rules of conduct. Once imposed, these rules can be changed only by legal methods, and any attempt to change them otherwise or to disregard them is resistance to the will of the people, except in the case of an unconstitutional statute, which is really no law at all.

THE LEASE SYSTEM.

Burlington Hawk-Eye, July 25.—Tennessee, like other Southern States, has made a profit out of its convicts by leasing them to labor contractors. This policy has obviated the necessity of keeping up an extensive State prison system, and has to some extent relieved the State from the responsibility for the care of its convicts. But it has been a curse to the State as to all others which followed this system, and has stained its records with many a bloody page.

Lewiston Weekly Journal, July 23.—The convict system in the South is a relic of barbarism. The South is peppered with convict camps, convict gangs of coal miners, and convict gangs of railroad builders. The extreme rigor with which petty crimes committed by colored men in the South are punished gives a certain degree of support to the theory that there is a secret purpose to keep the penitentiaries filled with stalwart negroes who can be leased to the railroads. The purloiner of pork is worked almost to death, as a coal miner or railroad digger. One correspondent heard an ex-convict say, that on a certain railroad there was a dead negro's bones buried up in every mile of track—men either worked literally to death, or killed by accident in the perilous labor and buried in the filling of the roadbed. We have seen in Arkansas chain gangs of convicts working under an oppression more cruel than slavery—none but blacks in the toiling ranks—their labor being contracted to a planter, who sat in the saddle, rifle in hand, ready to enforce law and order in true Southern style. It is a sign of social progress in the South, that wage-earners at last are determined to shake

this worm-eaten fruit of Bourbonism off the tree.

AWAKENING IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta Journal, July 23.—Wherever this system has obtained, the popular opposition to it is great and growing. It has never been so sharply demonstrated in Georgia as it has in Tennessee, but it exists here. The people of this State will never be satisfied with the present convict lease system. It is one of those questions that will not down.

ANARCHY JUSTIFIED.

Chicago Inter Ocean, July 24.—So long as the lessees of this labor kept it engaged at highways or at menial work that required little skill, and consequently interfered very little with the wage-earners of the country, it was less objectionable, because labor of that character is more or less nomadic, having no special home; but in the mountains the miners have their homes and their families in them. It is there that they make their living, build their villages, and educate their children. They are a very important and valuable element of the State, and worthy of especial consideration by its officials. The miners' fight should be a waiting one, and, we trust, when the militia cease their guardianship, every convict will be set free and the State defeated. It is one of those cases in which quiet obedience to the law would be almost criminal. Sometimes right overrides statutory provisions.

THE WIDER QUESTION.

Louisville Courier-Journal, July 25.—If we are to have repeated in Tennessee the illiad of human wrong and woe which has made Pennsylvania rich, then Tennessee were better blotted out of the memory of men. The people of Tennessee, of Kentucky, of the United States may as well understand now, as later, that, no less than the less favored peoples of the old world, we have to meet the social question in most of its forms. The case of the Cold Creek miners is an intensification of the old, old story, for it is made stronger by the convict-contract feature. Here we have the State, using its power as a State, to extract blood-money from its own citizens, and, by the act of doing so, denying to honest men the right to earn an honest living.

A LABOR ORGAN'S JUBILATION.

The People (Social Democratic), New York, July 26.—A handful of American-born citizens, humble miners, uneducated mountaineers, simple but brave men, driven to despair by the infamous methods of capitalism, did more in that week to assert the rights and manifest the power of their oppressed class than had been done by eloquence and struggle in the last thirty years of labor agitation. The convict-labor system is doomed in Tennessee. Is wage slavery doomed also?

PRAISE FROM THE OPPOSITE QUARTER.

New York Evening Post, July 27.—It is impossible not to regret that so large a body of citizens should feel it incumbent upon themselves to unite in nullifying the action of the constituted authorities, but it must be admitted that they have behaved with the greatest sobriety and self-restraint, and they belong to a class that has always been in the habit of taking the law into its own hands. Even if they have practically won the victory, they have done so by an apparent surrender to the Government, so that it cannot be said that the majesty of the law has been altogether contemned.

A TRIUMPH OF SELF-RESTRAINT.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, July 25.—Never in the history of labor agitation have illegal acts been committed in a manner so free from violence and riot. The fact that the strikers had cool heads to guide them is largely responsible for the peaceful outcome of the trouble.

AS SEEN FROM NEW YORK.

Albany Times, July 24.—The convict-labor laws of Tennessee are evidently not in accordance with the age, and smack of the days when the slavery and degradation of the many were the machinery by which wealth was acquired by the few. The State has no business to put its convicts in competition with the free labor of honest men.

WAGES AND PROFITS.

Pittsburgh Times, July 25.—Something like a revelation concerning the operation of the wage system comes from Massachusetts in the shape of a report by the Bureau of Statistics on net profits in manufacturing industries, the first of the kind ever presented in this or any other country. It is a stunner to the reformers who say that the woes of labor are due to the wage system, under which the employer grows plethoric in wealth while the employé is reduced to a struggle for existence. The report covers establishments representing 69.21 per cent. of the total value of manufactured products, and 75.45 per cent. of the capital invested in manufacturing industries in that State.

The establishments are divided into private firms and corporations. In the first there are employed 257,656 persons of both sexes and different ages, whose average earnings each are \$362.23 a year, while the 12,528 partners, with an average investment of \$10,701 each, receives an average net profit of \$517 in return for his money investment and his labor. The corporations employ 162,310 persons of both sexes and all ages, whose average annual earning each are \$332.22, while the stockholders, 30,967 of them, with an average investment of \$7,857, receive each an annual net profit of \$379.

BREACH IN THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW.—By the opinion of Mr. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration of the Treasury Department, unless it is overruled by his superiors in the Department, Welsh workmen, skilled in the making of tin-plate, may be imported for employment in the same industry in this country. The ground of this decision is that the making of tin-plate is a new industry, for which skilled workmen cannot be found in the United States. This makes a breach in the law so wide that there might as well be no law at all on the subject. The fact that the alien contract labor law is thus wiped out is in itself of no consequence. The law is an absurdity, framed to exclude the very class of immigrants whose presence here is desirable and to let in the worthless sort.—*Boston Post, July 25.*

NO PRESENT CONDITION OF SERVITUDE.—The opinion that the future of the negro in the South depends upon the sympathy and friendly assistance of the white people of the South is pure nonsense. The future of the black man no more depends upon the white man than the future of the white man depends upon the black man. In each instance the elements of success are to be found in himself and not in somebody else. The insufferable presumption and egotism of the cross-cut Anglo-Saxon race are too immense to be measured in the language of patient characterization. The Anglo-Saxon race, if any such thing exists in the United States, insist that they must rule, that they alone are competent to rule, while the theory of our institutions is that the people, a majority of the people, shall rule.—*New York Age (Negro Organ), July 25.*

PAUPERISM NORTH AND SOUTH.—The statistics of pauperism in the South and North show the latter section in an unfavorable light but it should be considered that the North receives a very large majority of the foreign immigrants, thousands of whom come direct from almshouses in Europe. But of course the inmates of the almshouses do not comprise

all the paupers in the country, nor one-half of them. The large cities swarm with this burdensome element of society, and in the rural regions, especially in the North, there are tens of thousands of itinerant paupers called tramps.—*Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, July 23.*

THE JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.—The Jewish Alliance of America has formulated a plan for taking care of Russian Jews, which aims to make these immigrants self-supporting without delay, and to scatter them widely throughout the country. The advantages of the plan of settling them in small family groups are set forth as follows:

The material condition of the new comers would be benefited, their introduction into varied branches of industry would be simplified, their education in the rights and duties of American citizenship would be facilitated, and their complete assimilation into our American commonality would follow as of course.

The Alliance brings to its aid not only its funds, but, what is of perhaps greater importance, the active aid of Jewish organizations all over the country.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 24.*

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

PROHIBITION AND THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Voice, New York, July 30.—The *Journal of the Knights of Labor* defends the Cincinnati Conference for refusing to put prohibition into its platform. It says the industrial organizations looked to for the support of the People's party have not indorsed prohibition and could not support a party that did so. Probably not—as organizations. Can they do so anyhow? Is the National Farmers' Alliance going to instruct its membership hereafter how to vote? Are the Knights of Labor to receive hereafter official instructions as to how to vote? We predict not. Whatever support those organizations give, will, if we are not mistaken, come from the members as individuals, each man acting as a free citizen. The *Journal* says these industrial organizations have taken no position on prohibition, and to pledge the organization to that doctrine now, by a majority vote, would be a breach of faith with the minority. To make prohibition a test of membership would be a breach of faith; but certainly an expression of opinion on the subject at a National Convention would not. But have these organizations taken any attitude with regard to the People's party? Would not such an attitude now, taken by a majority vote, be equally a breach of faith with the minority? Are the Knights of Labor pledged to the Sub-Treasury scheme? Is the National Farmers' Alliance (the Western body) pledged to it?

Our contemporary seems to forget that an industrial organization and a political party formed to obtain control of the Government are very different things. An industrial organization may remain neutral on such a question as prohibition; but a political party must take some attitude. It must either issue licenses for drunkard factories, when it comes to power, or it must refuse to issue them.

The *Journal* criticised the Prohibition party's National platform several weeks ago. Will it do us the favor to compare frankly and fully, plank by plank, that platform and the People's party platform, and give its readers and us the benefit of the comparison? We are not claiming that the Prohibition platform is perfect; but it is the best one before the public to-day.

POLITICAL SIDE LIGHTS.

New York Times, July 26.—In denouncing the prohibition policy in Maine, the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of that State declared:

It has grown, like a fungus, on the body politic, stimulated by a combination of dark-lantern societies, with demagoguery, fanaticism, political intimidation, and intolerance of individual rights.

This does not very clearly define the real cause of the persistency of that policy, after it has proved a failure as a means of promoting tem-

perance. The fact of the matter is that the Republican politicians of Maine have for years used the Prohibition Law as an instrument of coercion. By their pretenses at enforcing it, or favoring its enforcement, they have held the temperance vote and kept down the independent Prohibition party. By systematically avoiding its enforcement in Portland, Bangor, and other large places, they have thrown the liquor traffic into Republican hands, and through it controlled a large vote as the price of immunity from prosecution. No man can safely sell liquor in Maine if he is a Democrat, but if he is a Republican and can deliver votes, he is in no danger. The use of this law as a party club explains why it is retained, and it also explains the Republican opposition to a ballot law which would make it impossible for politicians to be assured of the delivery of votes bargained for.

ARTFUL DODGES IN IOWA.

Our Country, Boston, July 25.—Daniel B. Turney, the candidate of the Iowa Prohibitionists for Supreme Court Judge, criticises sharply the attitude of the Republicans in that State. He says:

The Iowa Republicans aimed to hoodwink Prohibitionists, multiplying words deceptively, but failing to indorse the commission or constabulary appropriation plans, or any appliance for rendering enforcement effective. Our best course is clear. Push on the battle for the right. Vote straight Prohibition tickets. No surrender. The Republicans refused to favor any practical plan of enforcement, but pretended falsely devotion to prohibition to keep down the Prohibition party. There was no other motive. They failed utterly to censure national complicity with the drink traffic, and many will see through their duplicity.

It is good policy in politics as well as in business to be honest. If Iowa Republicans really meant to indorse prohibition, it would have been better for them to have done so without equivocation. They gain nothing by evasion and lose much.

Philadelphia Record, July 24.—In order to stem the tide of popular discontent in Iowa ex-Congressman Gear and other politicians who have been hostile to prohibition have been sent through the State to bring back the Republican voters to their party allegiance. A curious phase of the situation is the attitude of the colored voters, who are determined in their hostility to prohibition, and who, it is feared, will vote as a body for Governor Boies. In the meantime the opposition of the farmers of Iowa to the party of prohibition is growing in force and volume.

THE GOLD TREATMENT.

Northern Presbyterian, Minneapolis, July 25.—It has long been known that to satisfy the appetite of an inebriate and keep the system alcoholized takes gold from the drinker's pocket. Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., claims to have proved that the body can be dealcoholized and the drink appetite destroyed by putting gold into the system. The following is his account of the malady and its cure as given in the *Advance*:

The result of the alcohol habit is disease. Alcohol is a poison; nature struggles against the effects of this poison and the result is disorder, disease. This disease locates itself in the nerve centre, in the brain, the ganglia, the spinal cord. The attack is upon the nerve tissue—in the last analysis, upon the nerve cell. If the cell is not destroyed, variation is produced. New cells show a variation in accordance with the new alcoholic environment. The nerve tissues or cells having adapted themselves to an alcoholic environment, that stimulant becomes a physical necessity, a food, perhaps not absolutely, but on the same principles that vegetation is necessary to a herbivorous animal, or flesh to a carnivorous one. Hence the appetite for strong drink becomes, like any other appetite. But now the remedy. This, of course, must strike at the disease. The disease is a variation of the nerve tissue from a condition of nature. To obliterate the disease the tissue must be restored to the natural condition. Atavism must be induced. The restoration is effected, just as it is in other cases of disease, by the use of an antidote. This antidote is bi-chloride of gold. Quinine is a specific for malaria, mercury for syphilitic disease, and bi-chloride of gold is the specific for alcoholic poison. It routs it, reverses the variation, makes the nerve tissue every whit whole. The antidote is introduced into the system both by injection and by the usual method of internal application.

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- Elizabeth Tudor, Sarah Tytler. *Girl's Own Paper*, London, July, 4 pp. Historical sketch of Queen Elizabeth.
- O'Gorman Mahon (James Patrick). Death of O'Connell's Right-Hand Man. *Donahoe's Mag.*, Aug., 3 pp., with Portrait. Sketch of his life.
- Poe (Edgar Allen) My Adventure with. Julian Hawthorn. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Aug., 7 pp. A flight of fancy.
- Statesmen of Europe. II. Austria. *Leisure Hour*, London, 6 pp. Sketches of Kálnoky, Steinbach, Clam-Martinic, Rieger, Gregor, Hohenwart, Herbst, Kállay, Gautsch. With Portraits.
- Thoreau and His Biographers. Samuel Arthur Jones. *Lippincott's Mag.*, August, 4 pp. Lowell's judgment of Thoreau as a misanthrope and hermit "reversed with costs."
- Von Moltke (Field Marshal Count). *Leisure Hour*, London, July, 5 pp. Illustrated.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- According to St. John. Amélie Rives. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 24 pp. A novel.
- Aristotle (The Recovered). Adam Rankine. *Leisure Hour*, London, July, 5 pp. History and description of the "find," with some discussion of the political condition of Greece in Aristotle's day.
- Correspondence (A Disputed). Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge. *Atlantic*, August, 14 pp. Discusses the letters which were said to have passed between Seneca and the Apostle Paul.
- Drama (The English). Ethical Antecedents of. Prof. T. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Lit.D. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, 12 pp. Traces its development through miracle plays, moralities, interludes, and chronicle plays to Shakespeare and Massinger, and bemoans its later degradation.
- Education, Individuality in. Prof. Mary L. Dickinson. *Arena*, August, 7 pp. Every child should be studied by experts, his faculties given their natural bent, and individuality fostered.
- Isaiah (Mr. George Adam Smith's). *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, July, 19 pp. Book review.
- Johns Hopkins University (The). Daniel Coit Gilman. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 9 pp. Illustrated. Historical and descriptive.
- Journalism (Pictorial). Valerian Gribayedoff. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 11 pp. History of the rise and progress of journalistic art with illustrations.
- Literature in the Market-place. George E. Woodberry. *Forum*, August, 10 pp. Literature is not stimulated to higher achievement by pecuniary reward.
- Literature (Vampire). Anthony Comstock. *N. A. Rev.*, Aug., 12 pp. Shows the widespread influence of obscene literature, and the work of the Society Mr. Comstock represents.
- Magazine Literature, Social Questions in. Free Lance. *Social Economist*, July, 12 pp. Rides a tilt at the social theories of contemporary writers.
- Notes, The Oppression of. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*, Aug., 4 pp. A bright paper on foot notes.
- Press Club (The Women's), of New York. Fanny Aymar Matthews. *Cosmopolitan*, Aug., 11 pp. With numerous portraits.

POLITICAL.

- Chilian Struggle for Liberty (The). Ricardo L. Trumbull. *Forum*, Aug., 6 pp. Demands recognition of the Congressional Government, which has the support of all Chilians of character and intelligence.
- Germany, The Unity of. Mme. Blazé de Bury. *Arena*, Aug. German unity the development of the German conscience. The Empire the embodiment of the German soul.
- Independent Party (The) and Money at Cost. R. B. Hassell. *Arena*, Aug., 12 pp. Bespeaks courteous attention to "The New Voice from the West."
- Irish-American Catholic Citizens (the), Duties of. James Riley. *Donahoe's Mag.*, Aug., 2 pp.
- Party (The New Political). The Governor of Oregon. *N. A. Rev.*, Aug., 7 pp. The point of this paper is that the old political parties are responsible for the rise of the so-called People's party.
- Public Life. Does It Give Long Careers? Edward P. Clark. *Forum*, July, 10 pp. The country begins to realize that long-continued service in office promotes efficiency.
- Scotch-Irish People (the), The Influence of, Upon the Formation of the Government of the United States. J. H. Bryson, D.D. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 27 pp.
- Senate (the), The Reform of. Wendell P. Garrison. *Atlantic*, August, 6 pp.
- Six Centuries of Self-Government. W. D. McCracken. *Atlantic*, August, 6 pp. History of the Government of Switzerland since 1291.
- Slav (The) and the Indian Empire. Clarence Bloomfield Moore. *Lippincott*, August, 24 pp. Treats the future conquest of India by Russia as almost inevitable.

RELIGIOUS.

- Belief, The Scientific Basis of. Prof. R. H. Thurston. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 12 pp. A thoroughly Christian paper, claiming that science and religion are not in conflict.
- Briggs (Prof.) The Inaugural Address of. The Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., LL.D. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, July, 14 pp. Combats Prof. Briggs's views at every point.
- Calvinism and Confessional Revision. A. Kuyper. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, July, 31 pp. Translated from the Dutch by Prof. Geerhardus Vos, Ph.D.
- Catholic Church (the), The Organic Unity of. *Donahoe's Mag.*, August, 4 pp. Argues that organic unity is found only in the Catholic Church.
- "Chambre Ardente" (The) and French Protestantism under Henry II. Prof. Henry M. Baird, D.D., LL.D. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, 12 pp. Based on Mr. Weiss's work of the above title, which throws new light on an obscure portion of the history of the Reformatory movement in France.
- Church of Scotland (the), The Barrier Act of. Prof. William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, July, 9 pp. Discusses the bearing of the Barrier Act on the amendment of Doctrinal and Administrative Standards of the American Church.
- Dogmatic Thought in Germany During the last Decade. Dr. A. Zahn. *Presb. and Ref. Rev.*, July, 16 pp. Notes the teaching of Ritschl, Reinhold, Frank and Martin Köhler.
- God, The Fatherhood of. Samuel J. Baird, D.D. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 13 pp. Argues against that "a son can become such by Divine creation by generation by regeneration, by adoption"; and holds that the "Fatherhood of God" literally and in its proper meaning belongs exclusively to the relation of the Eternal Father to His Eternal Son.
- Government (Representative) in the Church. D. C. Irwin. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 9 pp. Has especial reference to the authority of the session.

Inspiration. J. A. Quarles, D.D., LL.D. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 17 pp. Presents views held as to the nature and extent of inspiration.

Preacher (The Royal Teaching). J. B. Shearer, D.D., LL.D. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 7 pp. The experiences of the life of Solomon as recounted in the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Revelation and Morals, Authority in. T. P. Epes. *Pres. Quar.*, July, 14 pp. Considers six forces, now working, the aim of which is to shift the basis of authority in moral and religious life. They are: 1. Infidelity. 2. Christian Rationalism. 3. A Modern Moral Philosophy, Historic Ethics. 4. Mysticism. 5. Romanism. 6. A Coalition of Mysticism and Rationalism.

Spurgeon's (Mr.) Sermon-Topics. *Preacher's Mag.*, August, 3 pp.

SCIENCE.

"Bacillus" (A New). Willis A. Barnes. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 3 pp. Describes the *Bacilli Satanici Majestero*, said to produce inebriety.

Electric Railway (The Greathead Underground). Simon Sterne. *Forum*, July, 10 pp. Describes this last great improvement in the London means of transit.

Emotions (Dissected). John B. Roberts. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 9 pp. Shows that the varying expressions of the face are due to mere mechanical processes, which are explained and illustrated.

Inebriety (Alcoholic), Etiology of. L. D. Mason, M.D. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 6 pp. Any *cachexia* that debilitates the nervous system, or may result in neurotic changes may be classed as a cause of "acquired inebriety."

Inebriety, The Treatment of. N. Roe Bradner, M.D. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 5 pp. Inebriety equally a disease with insanity, and requiring the establishment of special hospitals for its treatment.

Invention, Ethical Influence of. Carrol D. Wright. *Social Economist*, July, 11 pp. Something peculiarly educational in contact with machinery and its employment tending both to material well-being and elevation of character.

North Pole (The), A New Route to. Fridtjof Nansen. *Forum*, August, 17 pp. Proposes to take advantage of the current which flows across the pole, entering the current near the New Liberian Islands.

Phthisis (Pulmonary), Over-exertion in, The Detrimental Effects of. Karl von Ruch, M.D. *Sanitarian*, July, 12 pp.

Psychic Experiences. Sara A. Underwood. *Arena*, August, 12 pp. Asserts the genuineness of communications from intelligent beings "beyond the veil."

Tuberculosis in the Criminal Class. William D. Robinson, M.D. *Sanitarian*, July, 6 pp. Shows the prevalence of tuberculosis among criminals.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Civilizations (Ancient and Modern). A Chautauqua Student. *Social Economist*, July, 6 pp. Argues that the advance on Hellenic civilization and Roman civilization is not so much in character as in its general extension among the masses.

Dark Continent (The). Cardinal Lavigerie's Great Work. *Donahoe's Mag.*, August, 3 pp. Description of the work of the Brethren of the Sahara.

Economics and Classics. Editorial. *Social Economist*, July, 8 pp. The classics are fairy-land, and their study unfits a man for the practical pursuits of life.

Evils (The) of Our Times. Joseph Noonan. *Donahoe's Mag.*, August, 4 pp. The predominant evil of our age is divorce.

Trance (Alcoholic). C. Spencer Kinney, M.D. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 5 pp. Instances some remarkable cases of alcoholic trance, during which the subjects transact their usual business, awaking without any memory of what occurred in the interval.

Gambling in High Life. Adam Badeau. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 6 pp.

Hallucination, (Alcoholic). Fred. W. Mann, M.D. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 16 pp. Describes psycho-sensory hallucinations and those due to automatic irritation of the central perspective mechanism, and cites many interesting cases.

Immigration and Degradation. President Francis A. Walker. *Forum*, August, 10 pp. Time to impose a check on the influx of Huns and Poles and Russian Jews and other barbarians generally.

Immoral Teacher (an), The State as. Ouida. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 12 pp. The increase in the powers of the State and decreases in the powers of the individual citizen lead to crime.

Inebriety, Some Notes on. W. S. Watson, M.D. *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., July, 3 pp. Asserts that even the moderate use of alcohol for a long period frequently results in morbid conditions or lesions.

Inebriety, The Heredity of. Norman Kerr, M.D., F.L.S. (Eng.) *Qtly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Conn., 5 pp. A paper on the relation of heredity to inebriety, and in advocacy of total abstinence.

Jewish Question (the), New Light on. Prof. Goldwin Smith. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 15 pp. Contends that the Jewish question is not religious, but social and economic, and the cause of the trouble is the fact that the Jews are parasites.

Jews (the) The Persecution of. Its Severity and Extent. I. A. Hourwich. *Forum*, August, A History of the Jewish Problem in Russia.

Jury System (the), The Failure of. Charles A. Thatcher. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 3 pp. Points out the faults of the system, and suggests remedies.

Nationalism, The Tyranny of. M. J. Savage. *Arena*, August, 12 pp. All the persecutions of the past have grown out of the idea indorsed by Mr. Bellamy that "an intelligent public opinion" has the right to tell certain individuals what they shall believe and teach.

Pensions and Patriotism. Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 10 pp. Deals with recent pension legislation and the resulting expenditures.

Prisons (Two London). G. Millin. *Leisure Hour*, London, July, 5 pp. Millbank Penitentiary and the New Prison at Wormwood Scrubbs designed to take its place.

Production, Cost of, as the Basis of Economic Movement. C. Staniland Wake. *Social Economist*, July, 9 pp. An attack on Gunton's Cost of Production Theory, which is replied to by Gunton editorially.

Progress (Lasting). Where Must It Begin? Elizabeth Cady Stanton. *Arena*, August, 6 pp. The object of all specific reform is to secure equal conditions for the whole human race.

Protection and Paternalism. Editorial. *Social Economist*, July, 11 pp. Terms used indiscriminately, specific legislation being characterized as protection by its friends, and as paternalism by its foes.

Retgression, A Decade of. Florence Kelley Wischniewitzky. *Arena*, August, 8 pp. Capitalism has done its work and become a hindrance.

Russia and the Jews. Methods and Places of Refuge. Baron de Hirsch. *Forum*, August.

Russia and the Jews. Russian Finance: A Bad Investment. Dr. F. H. Geffcken. *Forum*, August, 9 pp. Russia's Jewish and fiscal policy renders her securities a bad investment.

Social Problems. Edward Everett Hale. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 3 pp. EMIGRATION FROM CITIES. No crowding in great cities, no living remote from the conveniences of civilized life.

Trades-Unions for Women. Lady Dilke. *N. A. Rev.*, August, 13 pp. Shows what has been accomplished in Great Britain.

Current Events.

Tolstol as a Reformer. Rev. John H. Worcester, Jr., D.D. *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, July, 13 pp. With all his errors there is a measure of truth in his teaching which renders his life a standing protest against the religious formalism, the luxury, the idleness, the frivolity, and debauchery of the life about him.

Working-Women (The) of To-day. Helen Campbell, *Arena*, August, 11 pp. Discusses their status and condition.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Australia; In Southern Lands. W. Lawrence Listin. *Girl's Own Paper*, London, July, 3 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Bismarck (Prince). Murat Halstead. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 6 pp. Illustrated from famous cartoons.

Drummers (Two Little). Olive Thorne Miller. *Atlantic*, August, 7 pp. Treats of the yellow-bellied woodpecker (sometimes called the sap-sucker) and the red-headed woodpecker.

Dukeries (The). C. S. Pelham-Clinton. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 7 pp. Descriptive of this little corner of England, and of the five ducal families which own property in it; with illustrations.

Fruit-Culture, Profits of, in California. *Forum*, August, 10 pp. Prices might be materially reduced, and still show a liberal margin.

Garden (the Wild). Notes from. Edith M. Thomas. *Atlantic*, August, 6 pp. The poetry of the wild flowers.

Gold Exports, The Causes of. G. G. Williams. *Forum*, August, 2 pp. Traced to a combination of conditions.

Jesters (Court) of England (The). Esther Singleton. *Cosmopolitan*, August, 10 pp. Illustrated by Dan Beard, and from rare engravings.

Kings and Queens (Our). The Handwritings of. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. *Leisure Hour*, London, July, 3 pp. Gives facsimiles of the writings of some members of the royal house of Hanover.

Nansen (Dr.). Will He Succeed? A. W. Greeley. *Forum*, July, 7 pp. Condemns Nansen's proposals as impracticable.

Naval Manœuvres, The Value of. The Hon. James R. Soley, Ass't Sec. of the Navy. *N. A. Rev.*, Aug., 16 pp. Calls especial attention to the operations of the British Navy in recent years.

Railways (The). Should the Nation Own Them? C. Wood Davis. *Arena*, Aug., 20 pp. Part II. The advantages of National ownership.

Rest, How to. Dr. William A. Hammond. *N. A. Rev.*, Aug., 5 pp. Shows that Americans have not learned the art of resting.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Banker's Almanac and Register, and Legal Directory for 1891. Edited by Albert S. Bolles. Homans Pub. Co. Cloth, \$4.00.

Commerce in Europe, The History of. H. de B. Gibbons, M. A. Macmillan & Co. 90c.

Cornell University: Her General and Technical Courses. Frank C. Perkins. J. Wiley & Sons. Boards, \$1.50.

Economics, Principles of. Alfred Marshall. Macmillan & Co. Vol. I. Second Edition, \$3.00.

Electro-Motors: How Made and How Used; A Handbook for Amateurs and Practical Men. S. R. Bolton and Alfred M. A. Beale. Excelsior Pub. House. Cloth, 75c.

Elizabeth of Roumania: A Study; with Two Tales from the German of Carmen Sylva—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Blanche Roosevelt. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$3.75.

Essays, Historical and Literary, from the *Edinburgh Review*. Lord Macaulay. Minerva Library. Ward, Lock & Co. Cloth, 75c. Hf. calf, \$1.75.

Gladstone (The Right Hon. William Ewart). G. W. E. Russell. The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria Series. Harper & Brothers. Cloth, \$1.25.

Guide-Books (Taintor's). Hudson River Route. Saratoga Illustrated. Seaside Resorts on the Atlantic Coast. Northern Resorts. Pennsylvania Coal Regions. Erie Railway Route. Newport Route, etc., etc. Taintor Bros. & Co. 25c. each.

Hippocrates. Genuine Works. *Édition de luxe*. Translated from the Greek, with Preliminary Discourse and Annotations by Francis Adams. W. Wood & Co. 2 vols. Cloth, \$5.00.

Hypnotic Tales. James L. Ford. N. Y. News Co. Illus., cloth, \$1.00.

Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited during the Voyage of H. M. S. "Beagle" Round the World. Charles Darwin. Macaulay Library. Ward, Lock & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Keats (John). Letters of, to His Family and Friends. Edited by Sidney Colvin. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Marriage (Human), The History of. Edward Westermarch. Macmillan & Co. \$4.00.

Medical Diagnosis, A Clinical Textbook of, for Physicians and Students; Based on the Most Recent Methods of Examinations. Oswald Vierordt, M.D. Translated with additions from the 2d enlarged German Edition, with the author's permission, by Francis H. Stuart, M.D. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia. Cloth, \$4.00.

Ministry (The Christian): Its Origin, Constitution, Nature, and Work. A Contribution to Pastoral Theology. William Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich. Funk & Wagnalls. Cloth, \$3.00.

Misery Hill, The Vision of; A Legend of the Sierra Nevada. Miles L'Anson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.

Missions, The Encyclopædia of. Descriptive, Historical, Biographical, Statistical. With a Full Assortment of Maps, a Complete Bibliography, and Lists of Bible Versions, Missionary Societies, Mission Stations, and a General Index. Edited by the Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss. Funk & Wagnalls. 2 vols. Cloth, \$12.00.

New Testament (the English), On the Revision of. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D. With an Additional Appendix on the Last Petition of the Lord's Prayer. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

Periodicals and Photographs for 1890, The Annual Index of. Edited by W. T. Stead. Office of the *Review of Reviews*. Cloth, 75c.

Portugal, The Story of. H. Morse Stephens. Story of the Nations Series. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

Seward (William H.) The Life of. F. W. Seward. Derby & Miller, 3 vols. Cloth, each, \$3.75.

Shakespeare, The Works of. Edited by William Aldis Wright. Macmillan & Co. 9 vols, Vol. III. \$3.00.

Tale of Two Countries. Alexander Kielland. Introduction by H. H. Boyesen. Harper & Brothers. Cloth, ornamental, \$1.00.

The Uncle of an Angel. Thomas A. Janvier. Harper & Brothers. Cloth, \$1.25.

Turf (the), Tales of, and "Rank Outsiders." R. L. Cary, Jr. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$2.50.

Wednesday, July 22.

"The Republican Press Club of Massachusetts" is organized in Boston; Joseph L. Shipley, *Springfield Union*, is elected President. . . . The Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, shut down, owing to trouble over the scale of wages presented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. . . . The Highland Association of Illinois unanimously elects Sir William Gordon-Cumming honorary Chief, in place of the late Sir John Macdonald. . . . The General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States begins its twenty-eighth triennial convocation in Minneapolis.

The British House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, votes \$300,000 for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. . . . "Tannhauser" is produced at Bayreuth for the first time. . . . The Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. Joseph Savory, is created a baronet as a reward for the hospitality he extended to the Emperor of Germany. . . . Emperor William ascends Cape North, the northernmost point of Europe. . . . Advocates of Imperial Federation hold a meeting in Ottawa. . . . Prince Victor Emanuel, eldest son of the King of Italy, arrives at London.

Thursday, July 23.

The Jewish Alliance of America issues an appeal with regard to Russian Hebrew immigration. . . . Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, is appointed chief of the World's Fair Department of Liberal Arts. . . . It is announced that the consecration of Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts will take place in Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, October 14. . . . At a meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in Boston, an Anti-Catholic State ticket is nominated.

The World's Fair Commissioners are received by Lord Salisbury in London. . . . Parnell addresses the League Convention in Dublin. . . . Both Houses of the Argentine Congress vote a reduction in the duties on petroleum and rice; gold is quoted at 295 per cent. premium. . . . The Khedive's palace at Cairo is burned. . . . The French squadron is welcomed to Cronstadt by eleven vessels of the Russian evolution squadron; the Grand Duke Alexis receives the French visitors. . . . The election in the North or Wisbeck Division of Cambridgeshire for a successor in Parliament to the late G. W. Selwyn (Conservative) results in a victory for the Liberals.

Friday, July 24.

A compromise is effected in relation to the convict-miners' trouble in East Tennessee; the convicts are allowed to return to work, but the troops must not accompany them, and the Legislature must act within sixty days.

The Education Bill passes the third reading in the House of Lords. . . . At a meeting in London, the Bishop of Bedford presiding, resolutions are adopted protesting against the unrestricted influx of destitute aliens into England. . . . The official Census of France, just published, shows a total population of 38,095,150. . . . Lieut.-Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., Secretary of the United Empire Trade League of London, addresses a meeting in Ottawa, urging Colonial reciprocity. . . . A memorial in honor of the Rev. John Robinson, pastor in Holland of the Pilgrim Fathers, is unveiled in St. Peter's Church, Amsterdam.

Saturday, July 25.

Ex-President Cleveland makes a speech at the reception and banquet given to him at Sandwich, Mass. . . . Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searles, wife of Edward F. Searles, of New York, and widow of the millionaire, Mark Hopkins, dies at Methuen, Mass. . . . The miners of East Tennessee permit the convicts to return to work.

Henry M. Stanley breaks one of his thigh bones by a fall in Alpine climbing. . . . An explosive powder is sent to Mme. Constans, wife of the French Minister of the Interior. . . . The Balmacedan Cruiser *Erazuriz* arrives at Lisbon. . . . Mexico's new Jury Law is published; it reduces the number of jurors from eleven to nine, and imposes property and educational qualifications. . . . The treaties of peace between San Salvador and Honduras, and San Salvador and Guatemala are ratified. . . . The anniversary of the death of Juarez is generally observed throughout Mexico.

Sunday, July 19.

The barkentine *City of Papeete* brings the news that Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group, became a French colony on the death of King Pomare, the last of his dynasty. . . . Unemployed laborers burn a cork factory in Evora, Portugal. . . . A Boulangist demonstration in Paris is attended by 4,000 persons; a crowd of Anarchists routs the Boulangists. . . . The insurgent forces are massing at Huasco, Chili, and an attack upon Coquimbo is expected. . . . A terrible railway accident occurs at St. Maude, France. . . . The Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, gives a dinner to the officers of the French squadron on board the Russian flagship *Asia*. . . . The Emperor of Germany personally conducts the religious services on board his yacht, the *Hohenzollern*.

Monday, July 27.

Judge Brewer of the Supreme Court, at Omaha, decides the famous bridge case against the Union Pacific and in favor of the Rock Island and St. Paul roads; by this decision the lease is declared valid, and the Gould interests are defeated. . . . President Harrison receives Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland at Cape May. . . . Father Bernard d'Andermott, Superior-General of the Capuchin Fathers arrives at New York. . . . In St. Louis the Anti-Pool-room Law is declared unconstitutional by Judge Claiborne.

Admiral Gervais, of the French squadron, gives a luncheon to the Grand Duke Alexis, the Mayor of Cronstadt, and the officers of the Russian squadron on board the French flagship *Marengo*. . . . The president of the Wesleyan Conference at London makes an authoritative statement of the views of the denomination concerning the recent social scandals, in which he says the Wesleyans oppose all forms of gambling "whether the games of chance are practiced in aristocratic circles or stock exchanges". . . . In the British House of Lords, Lord Mount Stephen, formerly president of the Bank of Montreal, takes the oath and subscribes to the roll of peers; this is the first instance of a native of a colony being made a peer. . . . Two murderers, Berland and Dore, are guillotined in Paris. . . . The Lord Mayor of London receives the World's Fair Commissioners at a banquet in the Mansion House. . . . It is announced that the Italian deficit for the year '90-'91 is about 78,000,000 lire, notwithstanding all the economic measures introduced.

Tuesday, July 28.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee adopts a resolution commending John G. Jones, of Chicago, for appointment as Minister to Liberia. . . . At a meeting at Kings Mountain, N. C., Col. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, makes a speech, in which he denounces ex-President Cleveland. . . . W. E. Elliott, former proprietor and editor of *The Sunday Capital*, Columbus, Ohio, who killed a reporter of *The Sunday World*, is convicted of murder in the second degree. . . . Frederick C. Havemeyer, founder of the great sugar refining industry, dies, aged 84 years.

The election of Senor Claudio Vicuna as President of Chili, is confirmed by the Electoral College. . . . Mr. Spurgeon's condition is much improved. . . . The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is dying. . . . The Foreign Committee of the Columbian Fair Commission gives a banquet at the Savoy Hotel, London; General Butterworth presides. . . . The Czar and Czarina give a banquet in the Petershof Palace, St. Petersburg, in honor of the officers of the visiting French squadron.

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